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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News PAPER DECISIONS: 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all Arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it, until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH, FOR 1873!

The COMMERCIAL of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, will contain the Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

WEEKLY PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron, for 1872 and 1873.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1841 to date; also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil for the last Five Years.

DAILY STAGE OF WATER at Pittsburgh for 1873.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Five Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are complete and reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show a wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Weekly Prices Current for Pig Metal and Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Tables for reference. An extra edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, February 2d.

Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Forcing a Quorum in the House.

Petitions for the Repeal of Local Option.

Illness of Speaker McCormick.

The Judicial Apportionment Bill.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1874.

HOUSE.

The House met at two o'clock. At the roll-call only forty-eight answered—three less than a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms sent after the absentees, particularly after Mr. Webb, of Bradford, and Stranahan, of Mercer, who had voted against an adjournment. Mr. Hays, of Allegheny, was caught at the dinner table and hurried up to the House. This made a quorum, when numerous petitions were presented praying for the repeal of the Local Option law.

Mr. Piper presented a petition, signed by six hundred citizens of Westmoreland county, in favor of repeal.

Attorney General Dimmick, in answer to Mr. Hays's resolution, answered that the Legislature could repeal the Local Option Law if it so decided.

Mr. Little read a bill authorizing cities and towns to purchase the corporate rights of gas and water companies.

Mr. Christy—To provide for a proper increase of corporate indebtedness.

Mr. Butterfield, of Erie—An act permitting defendants in all criminal cases to testify.

Mr. Dimmick, of Wayne—An act relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor and to make the License law more effectual.

Speaker McCormick is confined to his room.

Mrs. Onslow, wife of James Onslow, fell down the steps of the Lochiel Hotel and was severely injured.

The Senate is not in session. The judicial apportionment bill has been completed by Senator Rutan and will be reported on Wednesday.

Dr. Sherlock, Clerk of the House, announces that he has purchased an interest in the Beaver *Radical*.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Sudden Death of Prominent Citizen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 2, 1874.

Wm. S. Alexander, a much esteemed citizen of this place, died suddenly this morning. He arose at the usual time apparently perfectly well, went about the house for some time, then returned to his room and sat down, saying he felt as though about to have a stroke of paralysis. He grew rapidly worse and died in two hours. The physician pronounced his disease apoplexy.

FIRE RECORD.

Sixty Thousand Dollar Fire at Frostburg, Md.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FROSTBURG, MD., February 2, 1874.

A very destructive fire occurred here this morning, resulting in the burning of Paul's Hall, four stores, one saloon and one dwelling. The loss will exceed sixty thousand dollars, and the insurance nine thousand dollars.

Kansas Senatorship Decided.

TOPEKA, February 2.—Ex-Governor James M. Harvey has been elected United States Senator, to succeed Caldwell. Governor Harvey is a Virginian by birth. He spent most of his life in Adams county, Ill., up to 1857, when he came to Kansas and engaged in farming. He entered the army when the rebellion broke out, and served as a captain in the 10th Kansas infantry. After the war he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1868 was elected Governor of Kansas by the Republicans, and re-elected in 1870. He is a practical farmer, a steadfast Republican and an earnest friend of all genuine reform measures. His personal character is above reproach. No stain of corruption has ever been attached to him, and this election is regarded as the triumph of honesty and fairness in Kansas politics. The final ballot on which Harvey was elected stood: Harvey 75, Plumb 20, Simons 18, Stover 8, Robinson 5, Shaddy 2, Benton and Price 2 each, and Davis, Valentine and Anthony 1 each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Baron Mayer DeRotschild, late member of Parliament for Hythe, is very ill.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $381,715,437.

Portions of Canada were visited by earthquake on Sunday.

A fire in Constantinople, Sunday night, destroyed over a hundred houses, including the residence of the Grand Vizier.

Jesse M. Dick, a prominent banker and citizen of Meadville, died at that place yesterday.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the House bill changing the time of the meeting of the United States District Court in Iowa, with an amendment fixing the time of meeting at Council Bluff, on the fourth Mondays in March and September of each year, instead of the third Tuesday of those months. Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as well as the other offices in that Bureau, and imposing the duties of the Revenue office on the Treasury Department. Agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a resolution instructing the Postmaster General to report to the Senate the numbers of the contractors for the transportation of mails holding more than five contracts on the 30th of June last; how many have been let to sub-bidders; and at what price; also if there is not a class of professional bidders who seek to gain control of the numerous routes and undersold bona fide bidders; and further what legislation is needed to cause the Department to secure bona fide contractors at the lowest price. Laid over on the objection of Mr. HAMLIN.

Mr. SCHURZ called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Otterbourg, late United States Consul at the City of Mexico, was passed. Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the motion went over.

Mr. SARGENT introduced a bill in relation to certain deposits in the Postoffice Department. It authorizes the Postmaster General to collect certified checks on national banks deposited by bidders as security for the faithful performance of contracts, and to place the proceeds in the Treasury of the United States, to remain there until the contracts are awarded, after which the amount shall be returned to the bidders depositing it. In explanation of the bill, Mr. Sargent said bidders frequently have the deposit in the Treasury of the United States, instead of national banks, which too frequently failed. About one thousand of such checks were now in the hands of the Postmaster General, where they must remain by law till the 1st of July. Referred.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs. He reviewed the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter), who contended that the Kellogg government was the legal government of the State, the President and the other House of Congress having recognized it. He quoted from the Rhode Island case of Potter against Robbins, and said it directly sustained his views in this case. The Senator (Carpenter) would admit that he was more familiar with the laws of Wisconsin than those of Louisiana, and especially decisions of legal tribunals in Louisiana were entitled to more weight than the argument of any politician or Senator. No question before the Senate now depended upon the former decisions of Judge Durell. Mr. Morton then spoke at some length as to the legal powers of the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and said the views of the Senator from Wisconsin on that question were to narrow. He thought the argument of the gentleman (Carpenter), that the President had never recognized the Kellogg Legislature, seemed to be trifling with the whole matter. The President did recognize that Legislature, and even if he had not, he recognized Kellogg as Governor, and that amounted to the same thing. The recognition of the Kellogg government by the President was in pursuance of law. The proposition to set aside the State government of Louisiana and order a new election, was one of the rarest character. It could not be done without setting aside a portion of the Constitution of Louisiana. If Congress should order a new election, the Constitution of Louisiana would require another one for members of the Legislature next November.

Mr CONKLING thought nothing could be more fallacious, in testing the powers of the President, than the argument of the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter), that he must receive information from the Legislature of the State and a demand for interference before he could interfere. He (Conkling) would venture to say that if turpulence existed in any State of the Union the President knew of it, he could interfere even if he but received an outcry from the Governor. No matter about the form of application—the President's powers would be as full as if he received an application reciting all the particulars. The authority to decide whether an exigency had arisen for the use of the Federal forces, rested entirely with the President, and he had a right to take into consideration the letter of Pinchback claiming to be the acting Governor, on the 19th of December, and all the other information he could get. Therefore, it seemed to him that the argument of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Carpenter), that the President could subsequently take occasion to reply, has degenerated into mere criticism on the form of application.

Mr MORTON resumed, and said he agreed with the Senator from New York (Conkling), and went further He (Morton) believed the President could act without any application from the State, under the general charge to see that the laws are enforced. To the bloodstained system of State sovereignty all the present misrule in Louisiana might be traced back; but a State had many rights which it was the duty of the Federal government to protect. should Congress undertake the work of reconstruction in Louisiana, it must actually overturn a legal State government which is republican in its form. While he deplored the condition of things in that State, and earnestly hoped the people would take warning and insist on fairer elections, he thought it better that they should bear the evils they had than transfer the national government to exercise a power under which State governments would exist hereafter only by sufferance. The condition of affairs in Louisiana in 1873 was fearful. A state of actual war was far less destructive to the people than a condition of the most perfect order. During the last seven years, Louisiana had been drenched with blood by murderous hands. The colored people regarded the leaders of the Democratic party there as their natural enemies, and shrank from them with terror. These murderers, so steeped in blood, disturbed the peace of Louisiana under the pretext of supporting the McEnery government. The Modoc who murdered General Canby and Dr. Thomas made no claims to civilization, but as compared with the murderers of Louisiana, the Modocs were gentle, amiable savages. He (Morton) would say to the people of Louisiana that they must settle this murderous business. The people who instigated these murders were guilty of what had so demanded it in His Holy Word and throughout the history of mankind. The election in 1868, in Louisiana, under the reconstruction act, was fair, and the Republicans carried the State by 26,000 majority, but after that the Ku-Klux was organized, as he was what a conspiracy that was as sworn by the report of the Committee on Southern Outrages, from which he had extracts read by the Clerk. Continuing his argument, Mr. Morton said Kellogg was a man of ability and personal responsibility, and the Republican party in the contest of 1872 was swindled. Outrageous as every hand, and had it not been for the Warmoth frauds, Kellogg would have carried the State by from ten to fifteen thousand majority. He knew there was fraud on both sides, but one fraud begets fraud, and persecution begets persecution. He desired to make no defense for what had been wrongfully done in Louisiana, but the Republican party of that State had been shamefully slandered and maligned throughout the land. The election frauds committed by the Republicans were but driftwood upon the pool of blood. He called on the Senate to notice the persecutions and trials through which the party had passed in that State during the last seven years, and said the Kellogg government was the best which the State had been ruled by since the end of the war. He had no fear that the government would be set aside, but the agitation of the question was harm. It could be overturned, and no one could tell how soon the bloody scenes of Colfax rarish would be renewed in New Orleans, or elsewhere. He knew what a terrible joy was carried to the hearts of those men by this movement for a new election. He hoped this agitation would cease and the Kellogg government would go on.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Carpenter and Stewart.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the pending question be laid aside and the Senate take up, for consideration, the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. SARGENT moved that the Naval Appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN gave his consent to the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, but announced that as soon as that subject was disposed of he would press the financial resolution to a vote.

Mr. SARGENT also yielded for the Bankrupt bill, but gave notice that he would urge consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill when that measure should be disposed of.

The motion of Mr. Edwards was adopted, and the Bankrupt bill taken up and read at length.

On motion of Mr. RAMSAY, it was agreed that the testimony and argument before the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads in relation to the telegraph, be printed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the House joint resolution for a special court of inquiry in the case of General O. O. Howard, and a verbal amendment offered by Mr. ALCORN, as proposed. After debate, the resolution was passed.

The Bankrupt bill was again taken up, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Under the call of States, many bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. BARBER, for a branch mint at Chicago.

Mr. BURCHARD, prohibiting Territorial Legislatures from authorizing towns or counties to issue bonds in aid of railroads.

Mr. STANARD, for a custom house building at Kansas City.

Mr. HAVENS, for a board of army officers as Indian Peace Commissioners.

Mr. HUBBELL, to regulate debate on Saturday, and to prevent the publication in the *Congressional Record* of already published matters of financial and newspaper articles or editorials.

Mr. MEYERS, of Pennsylvania, to amend the bankrupt law by enforcing settlement of claims against a debtor whenever an agreement for such settlement is signed by the debtor and three-fourths in number and amount of creditors.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, presented four memorials touching the affairs of the District of Columbia, and made a statement in reference to a matter in regard to which petitions and remonstrances and petitions had been made respecting the Speaker of the House. Two of the papers had been in his hands for the past month, and he had sought for a considerable time to get the floor in common with other gentlemen, and, in common with them, had been unsuccessful. Finally, just before the West Virginia election case, he had gone to the Speaker and told him he desired the floor for the purpose of submitting this matter of the District of Columbia, and had been informed by the Speaker that there was a very great pressure for the floor, that a number of gentlemen were insisting on it, and that after the matter then pending should be disposed of he would try and recognize him (Wilson) immediately after he learned that the gentleman who had charge of the West Virginia election case was insisting on going on with that question. He then came to the conclusion that the Speaker would not be warranted in withholding recognition from the gentleman (Smith, of N. Y.) for that purpose. He had afterwards gone back to the Speaker and had another conversation, and the Speaker then told him if after he would give him the floor that afternoon, and otherwise he (Wilson) should have the first recognition to-day, for a motion to suspend the rules. All this had occurred between the Speaker and himself before there had been any sort of public comment on the subject. He had preferred to wait until to-day. The matter was on his hands not of his own seeking, and he desired no other business. The people who instigated these murders were guilty of what had so demanded it in His Holy Word and throughout the history of mankind. The election in 1868, in Louisiana, under the reconstruction act, was fair, and the Republicans carried the State by 26,000 majority, but after that the Ku-Klux was organized, as he was what a conspiracy that was as sworn by the report of the Committee on Southern Outrages, from which he had extracts read by the Clerk. Continuing his argument, Mr. Morton said Kellogg was a man of ability and personal responsibility, and the Republican party in the contest of 1872 was swindled outrageously on

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1874.

Last week's importations at the port of New York were, for dry goods, $2,737,350; for merchandise, $3,136,722; total, $5,883,072.

The New York *Herald* has no right to complain of the "muddled condition of the currency problem," considering the manner in which that paper has lately been stirring it.

The prosperity of California would seem to be ingrained. The value of the wheat shipped from San Francisco during the past year is estimated in round numbers at twenty-five millions of dollars.

A port of insight has written:

"A lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,
But a lie which is part of a truth is a harder matter to fight."

This is the reason why the New York *World* is a more formidable enemy than the *Sun*.

The scientists of Chicago are making arrangements for trying what is known as the pendulum experiment, the object of the experiment being to ascertain whether the earth revolves faster at Chicago than elsewhere—which every loyal-hearted Chicagoan firmly believes it to do.

One of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature has introduced a bill to compel married men to support their mothers-in-law, if necessary. There is little likelihood that the measure will pass. Most of his colleagues will unquestionably prefer to have this class of relatives placed on the retired list and pensioned by the State.

There are some indications of a Democratic bolt up in New Hampshire; and although, of course, it would be the height of folly for Republicans to depend upon the feuds of the opposition for success, the situation is full of favorable encouragement for our friends in the Granite State. All that is needed to insure a handsome victory is faithful and unflagging exertion; and if they should happen to get beaten, it will simply be the fault of their own negligence and inertia.

The Grand Jury of New York have presented nearly every steamship company, ferry company, steamtug, and manufacturing establishment of that city as a nuisance which ought to be abated. That body should take Robin's proposed pastoral community, where all are to dwell in picturesque thatched cottages, honey-suckled and rose-embowered, living by agriculture alone, realizing "simplicity of life without coarseness," and receiving all the benefits of the virile civilization of the outside world, without being sickened with any of its bad smells.

One of the numerous ambitions of St. Louis is to control the live stock trade of the West, and to absorb for itself that portion of the trade which has heretofore gone to Chicago. With this object in view, a company has recently been organized, which has commenced business by placing a million of dollars in the market, to be used by an agent—already gone to work—in advancing from $5 to $10 per head on cattle in Texas, for shipment to St. Louis. The company is determined to make that city the live stock market of the West. This looks like business. Now, let us hear from Chicago.

More Chicago journalistic "enterprise." Saturday's issue of one of the leading papers of that city editorially observes that "as the general election progresses in Canada the contest becomes more intensely bitter, and charges of corruption are the order of the day," the election itself having occurred on the Thursday preceding the utterance of these watchful remarks; while another journal of the same city editorially refers to Sir John A. Macdonald as "the premier," notwithstanding the fact that his resignation took place some weeks ago, and that at the date of such reference the telegraph was busily announcing the news of the defeat of himself and colleagues, from one end of the country to the other. Re markable!

As the result of an extended series of careful inquiries among employers and employed, the New York *Tribune* estimates that, including all the trades and day laborers, twenty per cent. of the workingmen of that city are idle, or have so little work that they may be counted as such. It should, however, be borne in mind that January and February are invariably the dullest months of the year for working people, and that in the best of seasons a very large proportion of people in the great building trades are unoccupied. It is evident that the communistic class who clamor for "bread or blood," and prefer the latter to honest hard work for the former, have greatly exaggerated the number of the unemployed and the extent of suffering among them.

The British Board of Trade returns for last year contain one item which is particularly commended to the consideration of that class of political economists who doubt the soundness of that policy that would reduce our imports and increase our exports, as a means of bringing the exchanges more in our favor. In 1872 there were 467,304 tons of railroad iron, 64,553 tons of bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, and 195,151 tons of pig iron imported, while in 1873 the amount was—of railroad iron, 185,702 tons; pig iron, 102,624 tons, and of bar and other kinds of iron, 23,006 tons, making a difference of upwards of twenty millions of dollars in iron alone. We are interested to know what conclusions free traders will be likely to deduce from these protectionist facts.

It is understood that the House Committee on Patents will this week report upon a large batch of cases, asking for the extension of patents, many of them embracing patents on sewing and sewing machines, reapers, mowing machines, and other heavy agricultural implements, which the owners claim to be of sufficient importance to warrant the granting of an extension. Numbers of these machines have been used many years, and the patentees have already reaped large rewards for their inventions. With this let them be content. The people have some rights which even this class of monopolists ought to be compelled to respect. Wherever there is the slightest doubt as to the legitimacy of these claims, it is the bounden duty of Congress to give the benefit of it to the taxpayers.

In yesterday's paper we alluded to the large accumulations of money which were taking place in New York and other leading business centers. We judge, from the pervading tone of the financial articles in the Sunday papers of that city, that the money market is fast approaching the plethoric stage. It is stated that banks which have in some instances had amounts of two million dollars in their demand loans, have now been reduced to five hundred thousand dollars, while currency is increasing every week. It is predicted by many that within sixty or ninety days the supply of capital will be larger, and rates of interest lower than at any time within the last five years, while some expect to see money at three per cent. before May 1st. There is evidently no sign of an insufficient volume of currency for the amount of business, in the present condition of the New York money market; on the contrary, it would seem that there must be before long a contraction of the one or an expansion of the other.

New York is by no means happy over the steadily increasing growth of Philadelphia commerce. The *Times* calls upon the merchants of the former city "seriously to reflect" upon the causes of this growth, one of which—the facilities for the transhipment of foreign-bound produce from the West, in which New York is so deficient, and which the Philadelphians are taking great pains to have of the best description—it particularizes with especial emphasis, observing that: "If Western wheat goes to Liverpool by way of Philadelphia, the goods that go to the West from Europe in return, will be very apt also to have some experience of Delaware river navigation," and very broadly intimating that if the people of the Empire metropolis entertain the idea that their foreign trade can be safely left to take care of itself, they may some day wake up to find that the scepter of her commercial supremacy has slid irrecoverably from her grasp. It is to be hoped that Philadelphia may be found lacking neither in energy nor prescience concerning its foreign trade.

However it may be elsewhere, the married women of Illinois may hereafter form trade co-partnerships or carry on business for themselves, under the sanction of the opinion of the highest judicial tribunal of that State; the Supreme Court, on last Saturday, in deciding a case which involved the point at issue, holding it to be contrary to reason and judgment to suppose that it was within the contemplation of the Legislature, in conferring upon married women the right to possess their own earnings, and to sue for the same in their own names, that it was to be limited to such only as should result from manual labor, or that in conferring upon them the right to have their separate property under their sole and separate control, and to enjoy the same as though they were unmarried, they were to be restricted in its use or disposition. The right to control is indispensable to the acquisition of earnings and to the unrestricted possession and enjoyment of the property. In removing the common law restrictions upon woman's right to acquire and to control her property, the Legislature left her to determine, at all events when her husband shall not object, from the dictates of her own judgment, in what lawful pursuit she will engage, and whether it shall be prosecuted alone or in conjunction with others. This decision definitively settles a question which has been in vexatious dispute ever since the passage of the law under reference.

CURIOSITIES OF DIPLOMACY.

Marquis de Noailles, the French Minister, will leave the United States, this week or next week, to assume at Rome the position to which he has been transferred by the government of President MacMahon. It is said that during his brief term of office in this country, the Marquis has so acquitted himself as to give unmingled satisfaction to his compatriots both official and non-official, and indeed to acquire a degree of prestige in diplomacy which recommends him as the right man for the performance of difficult duties. It is also said that the Marquis's personal qualities and antecedents render him peculiarly fit to represent his country in Rome just at the present time, when the relations between France and Italy call for the most delicate and adroit handling on the part of both rulers and diplomatists.

All the world knows how much France needs, if possible, to make friends among her neighbors; how important it is for her to avoid kindling enmity or even exciting momentary irritation. Sober-minded Frenchmen, no doubt, feel not only that they have a certain right to the good will of the Italians, but that if they can not secure *their* good will, they may as well despair of securing the good will of any European people. They both call themselves members of the "Latin race," they are both Catholic, and they are next door neighbors. Frenchmen moreover keep in lively remembrance the assistance they gave the Italians in gradually establishing their national unity, while they perhaps do not retain so well in memory either the compensation required and received for the aid rendered, or those acts of meddling and interference with Italian affairs which in Italian minds cannot but somewhat mitigate gratitude in the recollection. With whatever modification, however, it is not to be denied that Italians were largely predisposed to recognize the fitness of agreeable or even intimate relations with their French neighbors and to reciprocate all moderate professions of friendship on their part. For generations French influence had been strong among them, French books and French journals being nearly the only foreign literature they cared for, and with whatever dislike of the arrogance of individual Frenchmen, most Italians outside of the colleges, could hardly hesitate in choice between a permanent French and a permanent German ascendency. The "evil odor" of the Tedeschi, their old oppressors, could not be wholly overcome by the advantageous Prussian partnership which had given them Romeas their capital.

Unfortunately for a close Franco-Italian friendship, the Italians in order to establish their unity and independence and to occupy their capital, had to deliver five hundred thousand of their countrymen from the "senile despotism," we mean, the paternal rule of the supreme Pontiff. They had to overthrow the temporal power—an act which to a powerful party in France seemed a piece of atrocious sacrilege. Hence in its relations with Italy the French government has always felt bound to consult the feelings of this party, with the result of greatly alienating the Italians and of at length placing them in close alliance with Germany for their own safety and for the maintenance of their position in Rome. French diplomacy in Rome has in fact become one of the historical curiosities of the time. M. Thiers as President of the Republic by placing a Minister plenipotentiary with full suite and appointments at the court of Victor Emanuel, recognized Italian unity as an accomplished fact, and a large majority of the French people have no disposition to question its right or propriety. But in deference to the sentiments of the Ultramontane party, the French government has been and is represented at the Court of the Vatican by an ambassador who, as M. de Meaux has said, is paid to ignore the existence of the King and Kingdom of Italy. In other words, this French representative with the Pope officially assumes that the Papal States have never been annexed to Italy, and that Pius IX. is still a temporal sovereign, temporarily restricted in the exercise of his power by the lawless conduct of the same king whom the other French representative regards and treats as the friend and ally of his nation.

It must be admitted that the Gallic French government is beautifully consistent in its inconsistency. The ambassador who resides at the Vatican has at his disposition a completely equipped French ship of war, the Orenoque, which is stationed at Civita Vecchia, and which is kept there for the mere purpose of rescuing and bearing away the Holy Father if at any time he should find it necessary or expedient to escape from his imaginary imprisonment. The presence of the ship might fairly be regarded by the Italians as a standing insult, as it was placed and is kept there on the pretense that the Pope's life is not quite safe in their hands. This, however, is an old affront, as the Orenoque has been several years at the place. An instance of the insults to which the Italians are exposed on the part of the French adherents of His Holiness has occurred recently. A gentleman, Colonel de la Haye, attached to the French Legation and a favorite in Italian society, having died, arrangements were made to celebrate the funeral rites in the church of St. Louis, the church of the embassy, and as the deceased had been a soldier, the Italian army was to be represented at the ceremonies. But the priests attached to the church, acting under sanction of the French representative at the Vatican, positively refused to admit the body into their church for the express reason that the Italian army and government were to be represented on the occasion. The funeral therefore, took place in another church.

Evidently Marquis de Noailles has a difficult task before him, if he hopes to prevail on the Italians to exchange their German friendship for an alliance offensive and defensive with France.

The Bankrupt law now in force is not only ruinous, in many cases, to debtors as well as creditors, but it causes an immense waste of money in fees and other expenses. From a partial statement made by the Attorney General, it appears that from March 2d, 1867, to January 31st, 1873, the fees and expenses of assignees have been $1,003,022; fees and expenses of clerks, $942,792; fees and expenses of marshals, $1,001,954; fees and expenses of registers, $1,768,340; miscellaneous expenses, $106,968; total expenses, $4,821,784. A law under which such a vast sum from the estates of bankrupts is wasted in fees and court expenses, either ought to be repealed at once or essentially modified.

The cities of Italy are far from being healthy, and every well person who visits them must encounter certain and dangerous risks. Typhus fever, dysentery and other diseases which are contingent upon bad drainage and filth generally, are far more prevalent there than is acknowledged. It is useless attempting to hide the statistics of deaths among foreigners, the frequency of which any one at all observant knows very well is attributable to the detestable uncleanliness of the Italian cities. This is especially deplorable in the instance of Americans, who form half the support of the continental resorts, and who come professedly in search of that health which can be found so much nearer home—on the Florida coast in winter and in the summer at the seaside.

A paper recently appeared in a German magazine, showing not only that the sap does not freeze in trees and plants which live through hard winters, but also the reason why it does not freeze. The writer says that though it is true water, as we generally see and understand it, freezes at thirty-two degrees, it does not do so when its particles are finely divided. Tropical plants have large cells, and these are the ones in which the sap freezes; but in plants with very small cells in which the liquid particles are finely divided, there is no freezing of the liquids until after the structure has received injury of some sort. This is true, he says, of insects and insect pupæ.

Swedish frugality and industry are aptly illustrated by a few facts concerning their settlement in Maine, referred to in the message of Governor Whyte, of Maryland. Some fifty Swedes settled in Maine in 1871, and founded a village called New Sweden. They have increased by immigration and otherwise to the number of six hundred. They have taken up 20,000 acres of land, felled 2,200 acres of timber, have 400 acres in grass, have built 130 houses, 130 barns and three mills. The State advanced them $24,000 to assist them in their enterprise, of which they have already repaid $8,000.

Horses are a drug in Australia. In many of the old districts of New South Wales they run wild in thousands; they are not worth looking at, and are very difficult to collect in any way; they eat the food of other profitable stock, and are only a scourge upon pastures. Hence they have to be exterminated like vermin. In many parts of the country they are shot by hired men, for so much per heard, and are collected and destroyed systematically. They abound in wild mobs upon the mountains of the most rugged and inaccessible character, as well as upon the wildest plains of the interior, always degenerating, becoming smaller, weaker and wilder.

MEETING OF THE FLOWERS.

BY EMMA BURY.

A seeing spirit passed in storied lands:
And, 'mongst the immortal graves whose dust commands
Our babble into silence, she would brood,
Wooed by the holy voice of Solitude.
Some tombs were reared in wonder—carved and wrought
With perfect symbols of heart-perfect thought,
And dear devices of impassioned care:
And others leaned neglected, lone and bare
As trees in winter. Nathless, all the same
Round them stray blossoms bloomed. The traveler came,
And, looking in their rare, uplifted eyes,
Wistful with meanings caught from Paradise,
Plucked them with clean, revering fingers—laid
Them gently in a white-leaved book, and said
Those were her treasures—but they are their own:
She is the hostess: day and night, when none
Are near, they whisper softly of the great
On whom, when mortals lire, they tireless wait;
Hinting, with odorous ecstacy and plaint,
Of Poet, Knight, Philosopher and Saint.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Now, why was that Louisville paper—even if it recognized its portrait—silly enough to fit the cap on its own head?

To make a man turn blue. Use no pigments or dangerous skin applications of any kind. Select a married man, and tell him his wife's mother is coming to stay a month with him.

The ladies—God bless 'em—wear so many bugles on their dresses that we fear overtures from them.

An immense Canadian emigration is expected to take place soon. "Sergeant" Bates is going up there to lecture.

Chicago talks of hiring Revivalist Hammond to convert it. Too big a job.

Do tell! Daniel Pratt, the "Great American Traveler," accuses Henry Ward Beecher of stealing and printing in the *Christian Union* an article written by him for the *Yale Courant*.

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that the decline in whaling keeps pace with the abolition of corporal punishment in the public schools.

San Francisco is opposed to woman's rights. It wants the Legislature to prohibit women from selling liquor in saloons.

Everybody remembers the lines of Sir John Denham:

Oh! could I flow like thee, and make thy stream
My great example as it is my theme:
Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing, full.

A writer in *Notes and Queries* says that they are stolen from a Latin prose letter of Roger Ascham.

Up to last Saturday Chicago packers had handled 1,337,377 hogs the present season, against 1,083,088 head for the same period last year.

Chicago has been made by the government a life-boat station. How! St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Some new humbug advertises for "Plucky Agents." Cheek is always the prime requisite, for those gentry.

The boot and shoe trade of Boston is in a healthy condition, despite the panic. The total shipments since January 1st amount to 1,164,050 cases, against 1,257,728 cases for the same period last year.

With the inconsistency usual in British politics, the Parliamentary opposition denounces the Ashantee war as a blunder of the Gladstone Ministry, yet favors its prosecution to a victorious conclusion.

The Illinois Grangers have introduced a bill to encourage the cultivation of farm lands in that State by stock companies, and several wealthy farmers in the Legislature are ready to support the measure.

As shameful as sad. There are nearly one hundred thousand children employed in New York workshops and factories, who are living without the slightest opportunity for education and culture.

We shall civilize her within two or three generations. During the last year there was apportioned to common schools in Missouri $2,691,775. There were 7,700 organized schools in the State, with an average attendance of 230,000 pupils.

There has not for many years been a time when so many churches of the several denominations have reported revivals, or when converts have been gained so numerously as now.

More than half a million lives are now insured by the two hundred and odd companies engaged in that business.

Philadelphia leads all other cities in the molasses sugar trade. Last year she imported 104,000 hogsheads of molasses, against 100,000 for New York and 43,000 for Boston.

The apiarians throughout Kentucky will suffer heavy losses by the coming spring, as nearly all the bee colonies on hand have starved to death, and many more will do so.

Not a bad showing. Army paymasters disbursed during the war over $1,100,000,000, and of this amount there is yet unsettled about $768,000, and of it but $300,000 is lost by defalcation.

Some growth. San Francisco has advanced in population the past year from 180,000 to 250,000. To accommodate this rapid increase, 1,500 new houses have been built, which have cost upwards of $5,000,000, while for the coming year buildings have already been projected which will cost $7,000,000.

Gradually the public sentiment of the nation, through cities, counties, States and the general government, is concentrating around the Centennial.

The suspension of *L'Univers*, the celebrated Ultramontane journal of France, is decidedly significant, as showing somewhat unexpectedly the utter weakness of the Ultramontane party. The paper was the organ of conservatism, legitimacy and the extreme claims of the Papal power.

Dr. McCosh's project of a federal union of Presbyterian churches throughout the world is making headway.

The three-foot narrow gauge railroad system is rapidly becoming popular in this country. Within the last three or four years, no less than 1,445½ miles of narrow gauge railway have been built in this country and in Canada, which roads, when completed, will have a mileage of 4,562½ miles, while there are 1,291 miles under construction.

The Samana Bay Company has effected a loan of $5,000,000 in England, on condition that it shall guarantee the payment of $9,750,000 of repudiated bonds of the Santo Domingo government.

The present famine in Bengal is, in a measure, owing to the decline in rice culture in the United States, and notably, in South Carolina.

Bad. A movement is on foot in the Missouri Legislature which contemplates the loaning of the State's credit to the various counties and municipal towns that have become involved by reason of voting bonds for the construction of railroads.

PERSONAL.

Miss Rosa Sands, daughter of Rear Admiral Sands, of the United States Navy, now in charge of the Naval Observatory at Washington, has taken the White Veil of the Nuns' Order of Visitation, at Mount de Sales Convent, Baltimore county, Maryland.

A Mr. Hornaby, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, attempted to go down his cellar the other night to get a pitcher of cider. His wife warned him to be careful and not break the pitcher. He slipped on the first stair and fell to the bottom, skinned his elbows and knees, bumped his head, broke his nose, tore his coat, and landed on the cellar floor a total wreck, but saving the pitcher. Mrs. Hornaby called to him in horrified accents, "Mr. Hornaby, Mr. Hornaby, did you break the pitcher?" He growled back, "No, I didn't, but by thunder I will." And he did.

It is the purpose of Mrs. Clarence Prentice to collect and publish the literary remains of her father-in-law, the late George D. Prentice, as soon as practicable. She desires all who are in possession of any of Mr. Prentice's effusions, either in prose or verse, to furnish her with the same, directing their contributions to No. 250 West Walnut street, Louisville.

The following birth is announced in the Amherst, Mass., *Record*: Cressy—In this town, December 14, a son (Louis Agassiz, named by President Clark, in the honor of the distinguished naturalist, who died at this same hour of his birth) to Professor Noah Cressy of the

There is on Roanoke Island, N. C., a grapevine called the "Scuppernong"—by some "the Lord Raleigh Vine"—which was growing when Sir Walter landed on that island, and it was then three inches in diameter, and was spoken of as the largest grapevine in the world. It now covers one and a half acres, and last year yielded forty-six barrels of wine, 1,840 gallons in all, which sold for two dollars per gallon, yielding $8,080. There is a Scuppernong grapevine in Terrill county, which is said to be larger than the Raleigh vine, and to produce at least a fourth more. This Terrill vine produced last year sixty-three barrels of wine, 2,520 gallons in all, which also sold for two dollars per gallon, yielding the handsome sum of $5,040.

St. Louis is agitated over the question, Has man a right to his own clothes? The discussion has arisen in this wise: A man had his clothes stolen from his room, and a few days afterward they were found in the pawnshop and the thief arrested. He applied for his garments, and was told by the officers he could have them upon payment of the amount advanced by the pawnbroker to the thief. This he refused to do, believing a man had a right to his own property without the payment of such claims. He applied to the mayor; the mayor referred his case to the police commissioners, who refused to aid the owner. The clothes are now in possession of another pawnbroker (with a charge of $2 25 thereon), and left there by one of the detective police.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The New Chemistry. By Josiah P. Cooke, Jr., Irving Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Harvard University. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These lectures were delivered before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, in 1872. The aim of the distinguished Professor was to present the modern theories of chemistry in language suitable for unprofessional persons. The theory is based on the law of Avogadro—which is annunciated thus: "Equal volumes of all substances, when in the state of gas, and under like conditions, contain the same number of molecules." The chief characteristics of the new chemistry from the old are clearly presented and illustrated, showing the advantages gained over the dualistic system. The elegant scholarship of the Professor is seen in these lectures, which are worthy to be classed with the authors of the previous volumes of the "International Series," now appearing from the press of Appleton's. These volumes are nicely gotten up and at a low price.

Autobiography of Thomas Guthrie, D.D. and Memoirs. By his Sons, Rev. David K. Guthrie and Charles J. Guthrie, A. M. In two volumes. 1. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few names are more widely known and revered than Dr. Guthrie, wherever the English language is spoken. Long will his memory be precious to the lovers of a pure literature. There was something about his style of writing, almost undefinable, which took hold of the heart of the reader and left salutary lessons. In the prefatory note we are informed that shortly after he retired from the regular pulpit and pastoral work, he conceived the idea of writing an Autobiography, but from various causes did not commence the work until 1868. Indications are apparent that the work was not written continuously, but at intervals, and some some portions were prepared during his feeble health and written with a pencil. The work has been arranged in a narrative form, under leading subjects without reference to chronological order. Contents of Autobiography: Birth, childhood and school-days; college life in Edinburgh; license to ordination; life at Arbirlot; Edinburgh. Contents of Memoir: Early life in Brechin; college life to ordination; Arbirlot; settlement in Edinburgh and condition of his parish, with an Appendix containing extracts of sermons, etc. It is a book of unusual interest as an Autobiographical work, and will be richly enjoyed by many thousands of his admirers on both sides of the Atlantic. The second volume will be anxiously expected.

Man and Apes, an Exposition of Structural Resemblances and Differences bearing upon Questions of Affinity and Origin. By St. George Mivart, F. R. S., V. P. Z. S., Lecturer on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at St. Mary's Hospital. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The distinguished author announces in the opening of this scholarly production, that the object in view was to investigate, by the impassioned process of enumerating and weighing facts of structure, what is the teaching of nature as to the affinities of various apes to man. The question of the ape origin of man is not directly considered, but physical science only, based upon facts of zoology and of anatomy, together with the inferences which may be drawn from them respecting man's bodily structure. Pursuing this line of thought, the following questions are presented with singular ability: 1. What is the real zoological position and nature of the gorilla? 2. What are the degrees of resemblance to man which the various apes exhibit? 3. What is the bearing of these facts upon the doctrine of evolution (or derivation), as applied to man's body, including the question as to the genetic affinity which we take in passing from man through the apes to lower animals? Mr. Mivart controverts successfully the position of Darwin, wherever his views touches the question at issue. The book contains numerous cuts representing all classes of apes, etc. It is a valuable contribution to science.

The Young Magdalen and Other Poems. By Francis S. Smith, of the New York *Weekly*, and author of "Maggie, the Charity Child," etc. With a portrait of the author. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

The crowning excellence of this volume of poems is the variety of its subjects, and happy vein of versification running through them like a thread of gold. The opening poem, "The Young Magdalen," is touching and highly wrought. It has a sad wail, and paints in glowing words the betrayal of a beautiful innocent maiden, who was afterwards forsaken. Poems of the affections, sentiment, religion, thought, tragedy, comedy, music, and of a miscellaneous character fill the remainder of the volume. The book is elegantly bound, printed in clear text and upon toned paper, the best specimen of typography we have ever seen issued by these publishers.

The Dead Alive. By Wilkie Collins. Published by Shepard & Gill, Boston. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is Mr. Collins's first American story, the scene of which is laid in the vicinity of New York. It is based upon facts connected with a remarkable trial which took place early in the present century. The story bears the impress of Mr. Collins's wonderful creative power, and is full of exciting interest. It will likely have a great run.

Half Hour Recreations in Popular Science is a series of another class of subjects. This pamphlet gives a lecture by Huxley "On Yeast," and "The Relations between Matter and Force," by Prof. Fisk. Estes and Lauriat, Boston, are providing valuable matter at a small expense. These serials come to us through J. W. Pittock & Co., of this city.

Lippincott's Magazine enters upon the new year with indications of great prosperity, judging from its improved appearance, and the charming papers in the January and February numbers, and elegant illustrations which abound in each number. This magazine has always been high toned, and always has hat articles of rare value on *live* questions of the day, with a fair mixture of serial articles. It is a beautiful specimen of typographical art in every respect. George MacDonald's new serial story, "Malcolm," opens in the February number. No words of commendation are necessary for this popular writer, as he is so well and favorably known.

A Princess of Thule. A novel. By William Black, author of "Love or Marriage," "A Daughter of Heth," etc.

Harry Heathcote of Gangoil. A tale of Australian Bush Life. By Anthony Trollope, author of "The Small House at Allington," "The Eustace Diamonds," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh. These novels, just received, are the product of gifted writers. Trollope is a writer of great force, and portrays character with a force and vividness that is overwhelming. Mr. Black has earned an enviable record by his clever and entertaining novels. "A Princess of Thule" will add lustre to his fame.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, announce that by arrangement with the executors they have in course of preparation the Life of the celebrated tragedian, Edwin Forrest, by Rev. Wm. R. Alger, of Boston, from facts and material furnished by Mr. Forrest, before his death, to Mr. Alger, and other papers supplied by the executors. The volume will embrace about 500 octavo pages, and will be illustrated with at least ten fine engravings, representing Mr. Forrest in different characters, and two portraits of himself and one of his mother, all from steel plates. The volume is to be published in handsome style, and promises to be a very interesting and valuable work.

We are informed that a new and complete Life of Benjamin Franklin, by the Hon. John Bigelow, is now passing through the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., and will be published shortly. It is said to be constructed on an entirely novel plan, which is expected to lend new charms to the story of Franklin's wonderful career.

FROM COLUMBUS, O.

The Era of Investigations—A Bill to Protect Bisers—The Cleveland Court Muddle—The Governor's Appointments.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Columbus, O., January 31, 1874.

It is one of the curious incidents of the restoration, if we may designate the return of the Democratic party into power by such a name, that it looks with distrust into every transaction of every public man who has held a place of trust during the time it was out of power, no matter what his political relations may have been while he held that trust. It is the era of investigations, and it seems to matter little who or what is to be investigated, so long as the inquest is put on foot and carried through with the proper formalities. The highest ambition of our statesman under the restoration is to lead off with an investigation. For this he labors, and this he seems to think is the chief end of his statesmanship.

Take the Canal Ring investigation, for instance. Twelve or fifteen years ago, the Board of Public Works, headed by Geo. W. Manypenny, a life-long Democrat, determined to lease the canals. They had been a bill of expense to the State for years, and were an eye-sore to everybody. They were costing from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars a year to keep them in order, over and above the amount they received as tolls. So it was concluded finally that the best thing to be done was to let them out to a company, in the belief that, as is often the case, an enterprise that sickened and pined under public management might grow lusty and prosper in private hands. So the canals were leased. The Legislature of 1860 passed a bill authorizing the lease, and a company was formed, composed mainly of staunch Democrats—such men as Abner L. Backus, of Toledo; Wash. McLean and James J. Foran, of Cincinnati; W. J. Jackson, of Piqua, and several others who are almost equally well known as Democratic leaders. The lease was entered into, and Colonel Manypenny, whose time in the Board of Public Works had expired, was put in as agent of the lessees. The canals were now out of the hands of the State, and that leak in the Treasury was stopped. For twelve or thirteen years they have been managed by private enterprise, and have been managed well, I believe. The lessees may have made some money though the State certainly never did while it had the contract. Now comes in a Democratic Legislature, the first one really that has been in power during all the time, and one of the first things it determines to do is to investigate into the affairs of these lessees, to find out whether they have had any returns for the risks they assumed, and the capital they expended in keeping the public works from going to destruction. The committee is to be clothed with full power to examine into books and papers, to summon witnesses, and to make a complete examination into all the minutiae of a large and intricate business during a long series of years.

Cui bono? What good will come of all this? If the lessees have made money, and are still making it, the Legislature can do nothing to deprive them of it, or to cancel their lease even. If, on the other hand, they are not, why should they want the canals back again, unless it be to form another ring with increased opportunities for a grab?

One of the very best legislative measures, and among the many worthless ones, that have been introduced up to this time, is the bill of Mr. McLain, of Trumbull county, to create the office of State Inspector of Mines. The frequent occurrence of accidents in coal mines from fire damp and poisonous gases, have made the necessity of such an officer apparent in other States; but although it has several times been attempted to create the office in Ohio, it has never succeeded.

Mr. McLain's bill provides for the appointment by the Governor, within sixty days after the passage of the act, of an Inspector of Mines, who shall hold the office for two years, subject to removal at all times by the Governor for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office; and the Inspector so appointed shall be an elector of this State and a reputable, practical miner and mining engineer, who has had at least ten years' experience in underground operations, and has a practical knowledge of the different systems of working and ventilating mines, and of the nature and properties of the noxious and poisonous gases of mines, particularly fire-damp; and while in office he shall not act as a manager or agent of any mine, or as a mining engineer, or be interested in working any mine, or belong to any miners' union. Besides this he shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. It further provides that whenever any loss of life shall occur in any coal mine, caused by foul air or the explosion of inflammable gases, or from any neglect of persons to comply with the provisions of the general mining act, it shall be the duty of the person having charge thereof to give notice forthwith, by mail or otherwise, to the inspector of mines and to the coroner of the county wherein such mine is located, both of whom shall immediately repair to the scene of the accident, and the coroner shall hold an inquest upon the body or bodies of those whose death has been caused, but in all cases where the inspector is not present, the coroner shall adjourn the inquest until his arrival; the coroner may, before such arrival, take such testimony to identify the bodies and order the interment thereof; the inspector shall be at liberty to examine any witness subject to the order of the coroner; no person having a personal interest in or employed in the management of any mine where an inquest is held, shall be qualified to serve on the jury impanneled on the inquest.

The bill is much simpler than that of Pennsylvania, and at the same time broad enough to cover the whole ground, and I think will meet with no serious opposition in either branch of the Legislature.

In a late letter I spoke of the fight that is going on in Cleveland over the proposition to amend the law creating the Superior Court of that city. The law was passed, as I said before, mainly to give places on the bench to several aspiring gentlemen who had been disappointed in their ambitions for judicial positions. When the election of judges came around, they were again left out, and now their greatest desire is to do away with the court altogether. Still, as they can't do that with any show of fairness, they are willing to do the next best thing, and that is, to reduce it to the level of a Common Pleas tribunal, from which appeals may be taken to the District Court. In this they are aided by lawyers who have cases there which they are afraid to submit to a final decision, and want to have the privilege of carrying them to other courts. Taken altogether, it is a rather pretty muss they have gotten into, and the prospects are that they will petition and protest so much, pulling this way and hauling that so persistently, that the Legislature will finally get disgusted with the whole matter, and leave the law standing just as it is.

Governor Allen has at length made up his mind, and yesterday promulgated three of the six appointments with salaries attached which are at his disposal. Ex-Senator James O. Amos, of Montrose county, is the new Adjutant General of the State. Mr. Amos is a lawyer of fair practice in the little village of Woodsfield, on the Ohio river. Without any military experience (though a blameless private character) he comes into the only office in the State in which military experience is of value. He is to have for assistant Charles Sargent, an old Cincinnati Democrat, who, for years, has been on the *Enquirer*, but whose fitness for the place is measured more by his experience as a party clasquer than by military experience. The remaining appointment, that of Amos Laymer for Executive Clerk, was what was expected. Amos is an old-timer, who is forever looking for "soft snaps" at the political feast, and no one doubted but he would get one when the time came around.

Guildefoile.

OHIO NEWS.

The Cleveland *Leader* was awake long enough, the other day, to say: "Ohio had Ben Wade a long time ago, but this is the first time the country has ever known her Waite."

The game laws of Ohio forbid the shooting of quail, turkey and rabbit between the first of February and the fifteenth of October. Sportsmen should take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Noble county dogs have a partiality for mutton; they recently appropriated forty-five at one sitting out of a flock owned by Thomas Larrick, of Buffalo township. Preserve the budding pup.

The Alliance Rolling Mill Company made, during the past year, 19,250 rails, and used 38,717 tons of coal. They paid out for labor during the year, $228,155 51.

Sixty-three persons have united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Alliance, during the progress of the revival there.

Avaricious milkmen, read and tremble! A bill has been introduced into the State Legislature to fine and imprison persons who adulterate milk. The milkman in whose can of "slop" floated a minnow, would come under the penalties of this bill. Whether the bill provides for the appointment of milk inspectors, charged with the duty of standing at street corners with lactometers, and testing the contents of passing milk cans, we do not know.

Three men prominent in the early history of Northwestern Ohio, have recently died. Jesup W. Scott, of Toledo, Sardis Birchard, of Fremont, Judge Higgins, of Washington.

A Reanimated System.

Nervous, debilitated and desponding, the sufferer from indigestion and biliousness deserves the kindly sympathy of every man and woman whom heaven has blessed with a vigorous stomach and a regular flow of healthy bile. While in this forlorn condition let him commence a course of that supreme restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. At the end of four or five weeks ask him how he feels and regard him attentively. You will see a new man, you will hear a new voice. Health and vigor will have returned to his frame, his words will be cheerful in his part and in tone, his eye will be clear and its expression untrounded, and he will tell you that he is free from pain, has a good appetite, sleeps soundly, and that his habit of body is natural and regular. We have seen this wonderful change effected in hundreds of instances by a faithful, persevering use of this incomparable medicated stimulant, which is among tonic remedies what Mount Washington is among the surrounding eminities, it overtops them all.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$178,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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COUGH SYRUP.

Dr. Addison's Cough Syrup,

Prepared from a recipe of the late Dr. Addison, for many years engaged in the practice of medicine in this vicinity, and well known to all Pittsburghers. This is an exceedingly pleasant, safe and agreeable Cough Remedy. Is perfectly harmless. Does not nauseate the stomach, allays the peculiar tickling sensation in the throat, which provokes coughing and disturbs the rest. It quiets and soothes the nerves, gives instant relief, and insures a perfect and speedy cure. This medicine met with great success at the hands of Dr. Addison, and was one of the agents that made him so popular among our townsmen. Sold by

JOSEPH BROWN,
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Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

DRY GOODS.

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Staple and Fancy

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DEALER IN

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

tvh

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 2, 1874.

Trade circles are quiet, the transactions being moderate, and as a rule, at fair prices.

Iron being our great staple, we watch with interest the feeling among our manufacturers. We say that, although driving a pretty lively trade, they have been unable to bring prices up to a figure which will justify them in saying they have a profit. At present, most of the mills below this point on the Ohio river are stopped, and Pittsburgh is getting quite a trade from Cincinnati, Louisville and other lower river cities usually supplied by the mills now stopped. Should the mill owners and workmen come to such terms as to wages which will allow them to resume at the make, now taking the product of our home mills will be closed, and our manufacturers be compelled to look elsewhere for buyers.

As to the statement that merchant iron now marketing is without a proper margin it is doubtless from the fact that many of our mills are working up their high priced metal but when their present stocks are exhausted and they get to work on metal made from sight and nine dollar, instead of from twelve and sixteen dollar ores, there will be a fair margin for profit. Not until the market price of ore is more definitely settled can there be expected more animation in the market for merchant iron than the immediate wants of trade call for.

But as soon as the mill owners and furnace men have come to an agreement, there cannot but be a heavy increase in transactions. Merchants and jobbers throughout the West are wanting goods, but are held back from large purchases by the prevailing doubt as to the future of prices.

The railroads, manufacturers and individuals have been curtailing their business and economizing in the use of materials, and although "iron's iron" it will wear out in time and the people must consume.

We are led into this sparkling of the iron trade, from the fact that the future demand for money largely depends upon the success of that branch of industry.

—Hon. S. S. Cox has introduced in Congress a bill declaring that; Whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury has caused to be issued certain United States notes in excess of the $356,000,000 authorized by law, the same being in every respect like the legal tender notes of the United States; and whereas, these notes were issued without authority of law and are not legal tenders; and whereas, Congress cannot give them the attribute of money; and whereas' these notes have been paid to public creditors and are a just debt against the United States, it be ordered that a list of said notes shall be furnished to each of the national banks throughout the country, and a list of the same be published in one newspaper in every city containing 20,000 inhabitants; and thereupon it shall be the duty of every national banks, on receipt of a list and copy of the law, immediately to stamp each note which they may then be possessed of, and thereafter every note which may then be presented to them which are included in the list furnished by the Secretary, as follows: "This note is not a legal tender." *Provided further*, That the said notes shall be receivable by the government for all dues except duties on imports; and *Provided*, That when received into the Treasury they shall be canceled and not reissued.

Should this become a law, of which there is great doubt, it will effectually do away with the use, by the Treasury Department, of the "$44,000,000 legal tender reserve."

—Some time since we gave the result of an assay of the trade dollar and a comparison with the several other coins most used in the East Indies. The Chinese government appointed a commission to examine the new coin, and their report shows that ten of the trade dollars are worth 160.67 new Mexican dollars, and 101.48 old Mexican dollars. That is to say that a trade dollar is 1.14 per cent. better than the new Mexican dollar, and with a fraction of 1 per cent. better than the old Mexican dollar. On the presentation to him of this report, the Viceroy issued a proclamation containing information which concludes as follows: "You must know that the sage trade dollar that has come to Hong Kong has been duly assayed by officers specially appointed for the purpose, and it can be taken in payment of duties and come into general circulation. You must not look upon it with suspicion. At the same time counterfeiting and the like are hereby strictly forbidden to fabricate spurious imitations of it. This new eagle dollar with a view to their own profit. And should they dare to set this prohibition at defiance and fabricate false coin, they shall, upon detection, assuredly be arrested and punished. Let every one obey with trembling! Let there be no disobedience!"

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

February 2, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
Western Union Teleg'h	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41¾
Adams Express						
Wells Fargo Express						
American Express						
United States Express						
New York Central	105¾	106	106	106	106	106
Erie	50	50	49½	49½	49½	49⅝
Michigan Central						
Michigan southern	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburgh						
Chicago & Rock Island						
Do Preferred						
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do Preferred						
Wabash	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Fort Wayne						
Ohio and Mississippi						
Union Pacific	35	35	35	35	35¼	34¾
Chicago and Alton						
Harlem		124½	124½		124½	124½
C. C. & I. C.						

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

GOVERNMENTS.	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. 6s, 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupons	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20s, 1862	115	115¾	115
5-20s, 1864	116¼	116¼	116¼
5-20s, 1865,	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, new	116¾	116¾	116¾
5-20s, 1867	117¾	117¾	117¾
5-20s, 1868	117¾	117¾	117¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s, coupons	113¾	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents	111¾	111¾	112¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee	81¾	81¾	81¾
Tennessee, new	81¾	81¾	81¾
South Carolina, apbl	15	15	15
South Carolina, July	9	9	9
Missouri 6s	92¾	93	93

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active stocks at the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. R. R.	48¾
Penna. Scrip	48¾
Reading	51
United Co.'s N. J.	113¾
Oil Creek	47½
Lehigh Valley	59½
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	90¾
Central Transportation	43¾
Empire Transportation	50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 2, 1874.

REMARKS—Since the advent of February we have had a taste of winter, but whether it will have the "gift of continuance" remains to be seen.

If, as we are told, the ground hog leaves his bed for an airing on the second day of February and seeing his shadow, returns and resumes his "snooze" for six weeks longer, which presages cold weather for that time, pleasant weather will rule for the month, as the day was so dark and murky that his hogship could not "see himself as others see him," but we shall see what we shall see.

The leading dealers in bacon and provisions held a consultation on Saturday as to the state of the trade, but made no change in the current rates, hence previous quotations still rule.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the market just now is dull and unsatisfactory. There are many reasons assigned for this state of affairs. It is midwinter; the country roads are in a bad condition; many mills are yet idle; money is scarce; perfect confidence is not yet returned, &c. But shrewd, far-seeing business men, who have their all at stake, will not risk it in mercantile ventures so long as Congress cannot afford them a single ray of hope as to the result of the currency question in that body.

We have few changes to note in prices, and content ourself with saying that all leading articles rule uniform in values, with a moderate demand reported.

Below will be found the receipts of leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls.....1,668 | Wheat, bu.....1,020
Corn, sks.....1,492 | Rye, sks.....324
Barley, sks.....1,265 | Butter, pkgs.....78
Oats, sks.....1,527 | Bacon, lbs.....
Apples, bbls.....181 | Cheese, lbs.....32

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—There are no changes to note, with a fair trade demand reported at our following quotations: X $5 per bbl; XX $6; India ale $10 per bbl; Bass's English ale, in kilderkins of 32 gals. $7; pale, bbls, 8 gals. $12; 4 gal bbls, 6 gals, $9; 4 doz bottles, $3 75; quarts, $5 50; 8 oz bottles, $3 75; in cases of 5 doz bottles, $3 75; Robert Young's ale, sparkling ale, $3 per doz; guinness's stouts, bottled by E. & A. Burke, $3 per doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $2 25 per doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s sarsaparilla, $2 25 per doz.

APPLES—Sales reported at $2 50@4 25 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a moderate demand at 6@7c per gallon.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 3½@4c; refined, 5@7c; potash, 9c; pearl, 10c; arsenic, 5c; black lead, 50.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the ruling rates of the market: Hams, sugar cured extra, 14@15c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9@9½; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 12@13c; dried beef, extra, sugar cured 9@10c; canvassed hams, extra sugar cured per doz, $7 50; canvassed shoulders, 9@9½c; bacon rib sides, 9@9½c; bacon shoulders, 8½@9c; bacon clear sides, 10½c@11c; mess pork, $9 75; lard, prime leaf, in tierces, 9@9½c; refined lard for summer use, in half barrels, 11@11½c; refined do for summer use, in tierces, 11c; refined do for summer use, in kegs, 11½c; lard, refined, in 2 lb caddies, 12½c; refined do in 5 lb caddies, 12½c; refined do in 10 lb caddies, 12½c; refined do in 50 lb cans, 12c; ham sausage, 10c.

BUTTER—Sales choice at 30@35c; solid packed inferior low at 25@27c.

BEANS—Choice white navy at $2 90@3 00 per bushel.

BRAN—Sales of red and red topped at 85@90 per ton.

BROOM CORN—Sales of red and red topped at 6½@7c; fair to good green 7½@8½c; hurl, 5½@10c per lb.

BOOKS—Prices unchanged at 25c per lb.

BROOMS—No 1, $2 per doz; No 2, $2 50 per doz; No 4, $3 per doz; No 6, $3 75 per doz; carpet brooms $3 per doz; toy brooms and whisps $1 50@2 00. In a jobbing way, from store, 50@37½c per dozen additional.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—½ lb cans, $2 doz at $1 60; ¼ do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb cans $17; 10 lb tubs $32 50; 40c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes 2 lbs cans, $2 doz, $2; 2 lb peaches, $2 doz, $3 50; 3 lb pie peaches, $2 doz, $2 25; Winslow's corn, $2 25@3 00 doz; Portland sugar corn, $2 75 $ doz; 3 lb tomatoes, $2 doz $2 25@3 50; 3 lb peaches, $2 doz, $3 50; 3 lb pumpkin, $2 doz $2 50.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory, 14@15c $ lb; In a jobbing way, 15½@16c; New York Goshen, 15½@16c; Young America 18c; Nutmeg 17c; Ohio Switzer 16¼@18c.

CARBON OIL—Sales, f. o. b., at works at 12½c $ gallon, with the usual advance from agencies.

CRANBERRIES—$10 to $13 per bbl; $5 50 to $4 per box.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 50@8 per case of four dozen packages.

CRACKERS—Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps, 12½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7½c $ lb.

CEMENT—Youghiogheny $1 95@2 00; Beeson's Phenix $2 00@1 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosedale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2 00; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 00@2 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales: Apples, sks@10c; prime peaches, halves 14@16c; peeled 18@20c; blackberries 14@15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 6@6½c $ lb.

EGGS—Strictly fresh 22@23c; packed 14@15c $ dozen.

FISH—No. 1 extra mess mackerel $25; No. 1 mess mackerel $23; No. 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19; No. 1 bay mackerel $17; extra No. 1 mackerel $17; No. 2 bay mackerel $14; large No. 3 mackerel $12 50; No. 3 mackerel $10; split No. 1 mackerel $17; split No. 2 mackerel $14; lake trout $7@7 50; large Georges codfish $7@7 50 $ 100; medium Georges codfish, $5 50 $ 100; red herring, scaled, 50c $ box; No. 1 do $ box.

FEATHERS—No. 1 78@80c $ lb. No. 2 C 70@72c, as to quality and quantity.

FLOUR—We quote as follows: St. Louis, $9 50; fancy Indiana, $8 75; choice Ohio, $8 25; Minnesota, $7 50; Wisconsin, $7 00@7 25. Rye flour, $5 50. Corn meal, $5 50. The market is reported rather dull.

AXLE GREASE—Sales are reported at sales: Bois, 9 lb 6c; 9 do, 9 lb 6½c; 4 do, 9 lb 7c; Kegs, 3 lb, 5c; cans, 3 lb, 9 doz $3 50.

GROCERIES—Below we give the ruling rates of the market:

Coffee—Green, choice 34c; prime 33c; good 30@31c; fair 29@30c; ordinary 27@28c; mixed coffee—in papers, 27c; in bulk, 26½c; Java 40c.

Tea—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 $ lb; Gunpowder, 50c@$1; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 $ lb; Japan, 50c@$1 00 $ lb; Oolong, 25@85c $ lb; fancy, $1 00 $ lb; Souchong, 25@50c $ lb.

Sugars—Standard Ex C, 10¼c; Standard B, 10¾c; Standard A, 10¾c; Standard hards, 11¾c.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans, 75c; choice, 80c; and scarce; old crop, 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65c; lower grades, 55@60c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 9@9½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7@8c.

GRAIN—We quote red winter wheat at $1 65@1 68; good white $1 70@1 75 $ bush. Oats—Firm at 54@56c. Corn—Ear is in fair demand, with sales at 72@74c; shelled 73@76c for new, and 54@56 for old. Rye—In small lots, and market nominal at 98@$1 $ bush. Barley—nominally at $1 56@1 60 $ bush, as to quality.

HONEY—Choice clover, 40c $ lb; buckwheat 30@35c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 50@5 25 $ bbl.

HOPS—1870's 48@50c $ lb; 1870's 35@40c; 1871's 15@16c.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track, $18@22 $ ton; loose on wagon $20@28.

ONIONS—Sales at $6@7 50 per bbl. the latter for silver skins.

LARD OIL—Winter strained 80c $ gallon; fall 75c.

PEAS—$1 65@1 75 $ bushel.

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 10@12c $ lb; turkeys 14@15 $ lb.

POTATOES—Prime peachblows quoted at $1 20@1 25 $ bush in a jobbing way, and $1 10@1 15 on track.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales steady and increasing; retail dealers supplied at $5 $ gross.

SALT—By the car load $1 60; $ bbl; in a jobbing way $1 85 $ bbl.

SEEDS—2½@3c $ lb, as to quality.

SEED—Clover seeds $5 25@6 00; timothy seed $2 00@3 00; common do, good $1 50@1 60; flax seed $1 90@2 00 $ bushel.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6½@7c.

WHISKY—Ryes nine $1 02@1 05 $ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1874.

REMARKS—The crude market in the oil regions was considerably excited yesterday, and a large amount of oil changed hands, most of it on speculation. Producers and those that purchased at low figures were jubilant over the situation. The good time seems to be near at hand. The advance at Titusville was from 10@12½c $ bbl. Below will be found the necessary information.

CRUDE.

The market was firm at all points. At Parker's and other leading markets activity was the rule, not the exception. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

6,000 bbls United	$1 02¾
1,000 bbls United	1 50
1,000 bbls United	1 60

SALES AT WELLS.

2,000 bbls spot	$1 25

SALES B. O. FIRST THREE MONTHS.

5,000 bbls b. o.	$1 90
1,000 bbls b. o.	2 00

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was firm with an improved demand. Prices advanced ¼c per gallon, with sales at the works, free on cars, at 12½c.

Philadelphia—Market steady at 13¾@14c; February 14c, March 14¼@14½c, April 15c.

New York—Spot 14@14½c; sales 2,500 bbls April delivery, 15½c.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—The "Courier" says: The market was considerably excited on Saturday. On upper road there was an advance of 10@12½c for spot, closing firm at quotations. But sellers were free at a slight advance of prices bid. At other points trade was more quiet but firm at quotations. Sales:

1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	71
500 bbls, upper road, spot	70
500 bbls, upper road, spot	77½
5,000 bbls, upper road, s. o., 30 days	80
4,000 bbls, upper road, s. o., 30 days	79
1,000 bbls, upp'r road, s. o., 30 days	81¾
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	81¾
1,000 bbls, Oil City, spot	67¾
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United pipe	1 52¾
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United pipe	1 53
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United pipe	1 52½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United pipe	1 50
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United pipe	1 50
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot at wells	1 25
1,000 bbls, Parker's, spot at wells	1 25
2,000 bbls, Parker's, b. o., 1st quarter	1 90
2,000 bbls, Parker's, b. o., 1st quarter	1 90
1,000 bbls, Parker's, b. o., 1st quarter	1 90
1,000 bbls, Parker's, b. o., 1st quarter	2 00

OIL CITY, February 2.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 70@1 80.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 2.—Market quiet and firm at $1 40@1 45.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—Market nominally unchanged at $1 77½.

NEW YORK, February 2.—closing Saturday.—Market quiet but firmer, and prices strong. Crude in bulk 6½c; 7 00 bbls sold, delivered in weekly in February, at 6½c. Refined 14¼@14½c; 2,500 bbls, deliverable 1st of April, sold at 15½c. Crude 12½@20c. Philadelphia refined 14@14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2—Market steady; S W 13¾@14c; crude 9½c; cases 19½c. Futures: February, 14c; March 14¼@14½c; April, 15c; sales April 15c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H & B	Vesta O W	141
Rhinehardt	Standard O W	795
Bushnell	Model O W	469
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	476
Stephenson	Empire O W	2,351
Eckhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	639
Duncan	American O W	629

Crude Oil Received by River and Rail.

		Bbls.
Vesta O W	Eagle O W	990
Standard O W	Brilliant O W	2,351
Model O W	American O W	639
Hutchinson O W		476
Total		5,265

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, February 2, 1874.

[We are in receipt of a note from our cattle market reporter stating that sickness prevents his sending his usual report.]

IRON MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hall & Co.]

February 2.—There is no change to note from last report. Prices are still firm, with a moderate demand for foundry grades. Mill irons are in light demand. Car wheel grades neglected and nominal.

ST. LOUIS.

During the past week there has been but little change in the situation of the iron market. Pig iron continues moderately active, and prices are growing firmer, with an upward tendency.

The situation of the trade throughout the whole country has not changed much since our last report. Manufacturers of both pig and finished iron refuse to take orders at present rates for future delivery unless it may be for small quantities. The determination to obtain higher rates, of which we have mentioned heretofore, still governs their movements, and there is every prospect of their being successful, unless consumers stand firm in opposition to the proposed advancement in rates. The cause of the high prices of pig iron as well as bar iron has been largely due to the enormous prices paid for ore, which, in many instances, has been more than double the cost of production. This profit eventually comes out of the consumers, and it is to their advantage to see that prices are regulated more in accordance to actual values.—St. Louis Journal.

Further Advance in Refined Sugars.

We announced yesterday an advance of ¼c on Belcher's goods, but when the card was printed on the fish list, we find a further addition to the extent of ¼c more, making the rates for to-day as follows:

Cut loaf sugar	12¾c
Crushed sugar	11¾c
Granulated sugar	11¾c
Powdered sugar	11¾c
Fine powdered sugar	11¾c
Coffee sugar, A	10¾c
Coffee sugar, B	10¾c
Coffee sugar, extra C	10¼c
Coffee sugar, C	10¼c
Refined yellow sugar, XXX	10 c

—St. Louis Globe.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Coffee, flour and barley dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined at $1 @at 54. Corn quiet at 58@60c. Oats steady at 46@48c. Rye steady at 95c. Provisions quiet. Pork nominal at $15 50. Lard quiet; steam 9c; kettle 9½c. Bulk meats quiet at 6¾@6¾c; packed 7½@7¾c, outside for hams. Bacon quiet at 11¾@12c. Hogs active; light $5 85@5 90; heavy $5 90@6 15; receipts 3,800 head; shipments 1,684 head. Whisky steady at 95c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour dull; superfine $5@5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7 50@8 00; State, Ohio and Indiana $8 00@8 25. Wheat dull; red $1 60@1 65; amber $1 70@1 80; white $1 85@1 90. Rye steady at 96c. Corn in fair demand; yellow 75@76c; white 86c. Oats steady at 50@52c; mixed 55@56c. Petroleum held at 10½c for crude; 14@14½c for refined. Whisky firm at $1 09.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 2.—There was a slow trade movement to-day, owing to the prevalence of cold and stormy weather. Cotton goods quiet but firm. Bleached sheetings advanced 2½c $ yard; agents Manchester prints reduced to 16c. Corset jeans in moderate request and firm. Cottonades and best grades of kentucky jeans impressing. Woolen goods quite quiet. Nalsbook and Hamburg edgings in good demand.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Cotton quiet at 15c. Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats at 62@66c. Hay $19. Provisions quiet. Pork $15 50@16. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾c, loose. Bacon shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 9¾@10c; clear 10½@10¾c. Sugar cured hams 12¾@13½c. Lard in tierces 9¾@9¾c; in kegs 10¾@10¾c. Whisky 94½c.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Cattle—Market active and firm. Sales include extra Pennsylvania and western steers $7 @at 8¼c; fair to good $6@7; common $4@5 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head, at @at 25. Hogs—market active and higher; sales 4,000 head, at $5 25@5 50.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 2 white Wabash $1 52; amber Michigan cash $1 48¾, seller February $1 48¾, seller March $1 53¾. Corn quiet; high mixed seller March 67¾c; low mixed do; no grade do. Oats dull; No 2, 46c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 2.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club held $1 60. Corn steady at 80c. Barley firm; Canada $2 10.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Ector	Adams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Juniata	Brennan	Cincinnati.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA seven feet, large and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet and falling. Trade on the landing continues dull, freights scarce. The weather as usual was changeable.

THE ferryboat Covington is twenty-seven years old.

LIEW. NOBLE has shipped as mate of the Wheeling packet Andes.

WE are indebted to the officers of the steamer Juniata for favors.

THE steamer Esperanza, Captain Dunlavey is loading at St. Louis for this city.

THE ice on Lake Pepin is not over twelve inches; last season it was four feet.

T. L. CONANT is reported to have been appointed river editor of the Evansville "Courier".

THE towboat Wild Duck, Captain Adams, arrived since our last. She had a big tow of ore from St. Louis.

THE powerful towboat Fearless and barges, are receiving for St. Louis, and will leave on Wednesday.

THERE is but one boat—the Colossal—running between St. Louis and Keokuk, and she finds it hard to exist at the low rates forced upon her by the railroad companies.

THE following towboats arrived since our last: Lake Erie No. 3, with a tow of empty barges; Feed Wilson No. 2, with twelve barges; the Lioness with eight barges.

THE steamer Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, arrived with an excellent trip. She will return to Cincinnati on Wednesday, positively. Passengers and shippers can rely on this.

THE missing Capt. Ed. P. Dix had policies of insurance on his life amounting to $13,000. He has but one child living, Carter, a bright boy ten years old, who lives with his aunt, wife of Capt. Henry G. Carson, of St. Louis.

THE $10,000 Erie canal prize is likely to be awarded to the Baxter, a steam canal boat which ran eighteen hours on 50 lbs. of hard coal, and less than one-fifth of the amount used by any of her rivals. The boat is flat bottomed or scow built, and a pair of 25 horse power engines, and two three bladed screws, 4½ feet in diameter, with a pitch of four feet.

MEMPHIS.—Freights from here to Jacksonport and below on White river are sixty cents per cwt, and from New Orleans to Jacksonport, seventy-five cents per cwt. Cotton from White river to New Orleans is $250 per bale and to this city $2 per bale. The Semmes left Jacksonport last week with 1,700 bales of cotton, and is said to have gone out of the river with 1,000 bales.

THE Upper Tennessee is in good boatable order, and a full freight and passenger traffic is going up that way. Last Monday the Emory city arrived at Chattanooga with fifteen barges and 2,000 bushels of grain. The J. T. Wilder also arrived with 5,000 bushels grain, also one tons iron and forty-six passengers, and the Emma arrived with twenty-four passengers, 7,500 bushels grain, and a large lot of sundries.

JOE REYNOLDS ("Diamond Joe") bores with a big auger and his last job is the purchase of 40,000 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels wheat and 12,000 bushels oats, which, with the Imperial and barges, he will have taken from St. Louis to New Orleans, and transferred in bulk per ocean vessel direct to Liverpool. If the venture works to suit, Joe will purchase two or three more steamers, and will be extensively in the coming season for shipment via New Orleans direct to Liverpool.

ST. LOUIS Saturday's "Republican" on the situation: Business was more active than any time during the week. Love brought it was good and steady. Baker and Carroll thought it was better and smiled also. There is nothing so delighting as delight. How easy for brothers to dwell together in unity. The new coalition of the two principal New Orleans packet companies was the principal theme discussed by river men and shippers by the way of the levee yesterday. All were agreed that the new arrangement would redound to the good of all concerned.

ST. LOUIS—an important move: C. M. Scott, who has served as a pilot for over thirty years left for Washington, to lay before the western delegations in congress a plan for removing obstructions and otherwise improving the river between St. Louis and Cairo. Mr. Scott is the originator of the signal system now in vogue on the Western rivers, as well as the author of the memorial presented to Congress in charge of this city to the proper delegations at Washington on the subject of river transportation. He undertakes the good work of his own free will and accord, asking nothing for his labors in a cause he has always held near to his heart. We wish him success.

A GOOD move at St. Louis provided it don't burst up: The great disadvantage to shippers by having two boats loading at the same dock, and one taking higher rates than the other, thus delaying freight from three to six days, is to be remedied by the consolidation of the two Anchor Line competition packet companies, the St. Louis and New Orleans and Merchants' Southern. This was accomplished, and is to hold good for twelve months, at the end of which time it is to be hoped that the experiment will be found to succeed so much that it will be gladly extended. The advantages to shippers by this arrangement are incalculable. Certainty of dispatch, which is one of the great desiderata of shippers, is in this wise insured. The wharfboats will accommodate the loading of the New Orleans Company wharfboat receiving when the the Merchants' Southern is idle, and vice versa. We congratulate all parties interested in this arrangement, and we have often wandered why the consummation so devoutly to be wished has not come about long before this.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Wm McKee, 24 sacks oats; 24 do do; 24 sacks meal; Wm M Meek, 12 cases collins; F Aiden, 5 stoves; W J Townsend, 50 rivets; H Wallace, 16 bags rye; Logan, Lee & Co, 100 do do; 10 bundles iron; A M, 50 do; Graff, B & Co, 5 cts limestone; Sinneting Co, 1 car tool chests; Wm Flaherty, 1 do do; Boggs & Buhl, 1 do tobacco; J A Renshaw, 12 bgs b flour; M Mardof & Co, 97 b hides; Dilworth Bros, 10 sks rags; 3 bbls dried apples; 1 do do; 2 do do; 1 do do; 1 box brass; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 box bristol bricks; Jacob Rose & Co, 1 do do; 1 do do; 1 do do; 1 do do; 1 do stuff; J Hamnett & Son, 240 g hides; Vangorder & S, 27 bbls g apples, 24 box cheese; W U Tel Co, 10 bbls coke, from connellsville; Jas Dalzell & Son, 1 box steel; A Gisel, 238 sks oats; Wm Hasiage, 100 bbls flour; Wm Speer & Son, 1 car oil cake meal; Lowis, Oliver, 19 g tubs butter, 1 pail do; Dauer & Sons, 6 bbls beef joints; C Hemming, 1 case tobacco; Armbrister & Co, 40 pcs; Wm Barker, 22 pails lard; Wm Mullin & M, 1 car s iron; A Bradley & Co, 101 sheet plates; M Schick & Co, 1 bdl scrap steel; W H Hays & Son, 50 pkgs lard; Spencer, McKay & Co, 5 pkgs lard; J W Trunzy & Co, 2 bbls oil; Hemphill, McCracken & Co, 6 bbls eggs, 2 do butter; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 sks flour, 400 bbls do; Edmond & McCl, 100 bbls flour; Reis & Co, 1 bbl oil; Hill & K, 1,845 hams and shoulders; W J Meek, 127 bgs rye; C Kleber & Co, 1 pkg mdse.

PEN ELEVATOR—B Knox & Son, 1 car corn; Marshall, K & Co, 1 do wheat; Hitchcock, Mc! & Co, 1 do do; Graff, B & Co, 1 do barley; Hunter, J & Co, 1 do barley.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Spang, Chalfant & Co, 2 cars fire brick; Ward Pendleton, 1 lot h h goods; Beckford & Niehause, 9 cases b powder; Geo Siew, 1 car coal; Geo McCarthy & Co, 1 do do.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—Cars: 1 tube nutter, 1 bx eggs; H Lincoln, 1 bx cigars; J W Freeman, 1 bx eggs, 1 do butter; Wm Bailey, 1 bx mdse; Thompson & Finley, 20 bales hay, 17 bgs oats; Johnson & McFa rland, 2 cars hay; W L Burton, 1 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 car hay; Bell & Son, 1 car hay; Wilson Bros & Co, 1,26 pcs s p; shoulders; M F G Machine Co, 1 car mdse; Hanauh, M & O, 7 cars limestone; Smith, M & Co, 10 cars limestone; B Knox & Son, 100 bbls lime; Hemphill, Mc & Co, 10 bbls apples; Howell, Gano & Co, 180 bbx sx es.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Fleming, Jr. Bro, 100 bbls whisky; 1 do do; 1 car coal; Jas M Peele, 1 car feed, 150 sacks do; Fred Schind, 20 bbls whisky; Wm Smith & Co, 1 hhd beer; 3 tubs lr & Co, 2 bbls hides; Head, Carson & Co, 9 kegs lard; R & W Jenkinson, 6 bxs tobacco; Eagle Cotton Mills, 1 bale cotton; T C Jenkins, 150 bbls flour; Fairman & Henderson, 245 bags malt; H Wood, 1 car barley; 1 do do; Hughes & Co, 1 car oats; Haworth & D, 65 pkgs tobacco; B H Vosskamp & Co, 400 sacks flour; E Smith, 23 bdles hides; S S Fairfield, 21 bdls pipes, 2 cases do; Weyman & Bros, 5 pkgs tobacco; H Riddle & Co, 36 bbls s p pipes; Weiler Bros, 10 bbls whisky; Young & Booth, 186 bags barley.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

S B & C Hays, 1 car lumber; S W H Martin, 2 do do; Union P & W, 1 do shingles; Slack & S, 1 do lime; Mullen & M, 1 do tar; Central Refining co, 3 do oil; bbls; G N Hoffstott, 2 rolls leather; Hamilton, L & Co, 5 bbls grine; H McCormick, 40 bbls paper; W J Meek, 1 car lumber; Beckert & A, 1 car shingles, 1 bx sundr; Loh & Cooley, 2 packages sundries, 5 bbls beef; Heath Bros & Co, 25 bbls potatoes, 25 do; D B Moore, 70 bbl bolts; J & W Paisley, 275 sks oats; John Rose, 112 do corn; Head C & Co, 10 sks clover seed; T Peirst, 7 do; D Dickson, 100 bbls potatoes, 25 do; John Rose, 321 sks oats; D McMillin, 206 bgs e corn, 7 bbls d apples, 5 do potatoes.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Isabella Furnace Co, 2 cars limestone; Carnegie, Kloman & Co, 5 do; Schoenberger, Hay & Co, 1 do; Keystone Br Co, 1 do b iron; Wm M Allen, 1 do sand; Con Gas Co, 2 do benzine; J L Lowry, 6 do coal; Pittsburgh Coal Co, 1 do do; Hemphill, Mc & Blair & Co, 1 do brick; Star Fire Br Co, 1 do lime; J H Lippincott, 65 bbl salt; J H Dale, 22 cases starch; I J Hartland & Co, 25 sks do; H Jones, 25 do; John Seibert, 25 do; S Barclay, 25 do.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER JUNIATA.—Carter Bros, 102 bbls molasses; Dilworth Bros, 197 do; Curry & Metzgar, 48 do; Wm Meek, 12 do; Schoenberger, Hay & Co, 1 do soap; Arbuckles & Co, 10 bbls lard oil, 100 bxs soap, 19 casks do; Haworth & D, 10 do do; Res, Hill & Kerr, 25 bbls lard oil; J R Hunter, 50 bxs soap, 600 candles; J H Bergst, 10 do do; Hamilton, 24 b dasnes, 20 bedsteads, 3 bureaus; Close, Schoonover

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Tuesday, February 3, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

The Diamond Case.

Mr. M. C. Dickson, the diamond dealer, whose arrest upon a groundless suspicion we have already reported, yesterday entered suit against the Detective Court, against officers John Irwin and John Moessner, for false arrest. A capias was issued.

The Strike at the Duquesne Depot.

Mr. Carpenter, freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, requests us to say that the reduction of laborers' wages was from $1 75 to $1 50 per day, instead of $1 25, as stated in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. The places of the strikers have all been filled with new men, and the work is going on as usual.

Monthly Report of the Homœopathic Dispensary.

During the month of January there were seven hundred and eighty-three prescriptions issued and filled at the Homœopathic Dispensary. Besides a large number of surgical cases which received careful attention, there were one hundred and fifty-seven visits made by the physicians of the Dispensary staff, to those unable to come to the Dispensary. The attendance upon this noble charity is increasing every day, patients coming from all parts of the city and surrounding townships to obtain medical advice. The Dispensary is open daily, except Sundays, from seven to twelve o'clock A. M., and from two to three o'clock P. M.

Funeral of Rev. Mr. Stevenson.

The funeral of the Rev. Robert Stevenson, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, was attended yesterday by a very large concourse of people. The religious exercises were under the direction of Rev. John Douglas, D.D. Rev. S. B. Reed led in the opening prayer; Rev. Thomas H. Hanna read appropriate selections from the Scriptures; Rev. Dr. Douglas made the address; Rev. W. J. Reid offered up the concluding prayer, and the Right Reverend John B. Kerfoot, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Pittsburgh, pronounced the benediction.

The large assembly at the late residence of Mr. Stevenson, and the long procession of carriages that soon attended the remains to the cemetery, showed the high esteem in which he was held by our citizens.

An Excellent Select School.

The closing exercises of the term of five months of the select school of the Misses M. F. and S. C. Macrum, at 49 Diamond Square (north side), Allegheny City, took place on Friday last. It was an interesting occasion to the parents and friends of this well conducted school. The examination embraced studies of the primary department up to arithmetic, biography, writing and grammar, closing with a public performance of declamations, recitations, etc., by a number of girls of different ages. It was quite gratifying to the teachers and scholars. These young ladies are accomplished in mind and manners, and are the daughters of James M. Macrum, Esq., an author of merit and formerly editor of one of the leading dailies of this city. Only a select number of pupils are received, to enable them to train the young misses and lads thoroughly and as rapidly as possible. The arrangements of the two departments, and rooms, are made for the comfort of the pupils. Careful attention is bestowed upon each scholar, so that proficiency is assured that even the youngest learners will receive proper care. The school is nicely located and easy of access from both cities, and is a well conducted private day school. The second term of the school year commenced on Monday. A few more pupils will be received. Parents will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association held their regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel, D.D., Moderator, and Rev. C. A. Holmes, D.D., Secretary. Revs. Aaron Williams, D.D., and S. M. Henderson were elected members of the Association. Rev. R. T. Miller opened the discussion on the question: "How can the different denominations most impressively exhibit their union in Christ Jesus?" We did not hear Mr. Miller's paper, but we were informed that it possessed considerable interest. In the general discussion of the subject among those who addressed the association were Revs. Reed, Scovel, J. B. Scott, Ringer, D. D., W. J. Robinson, C. A. Holmes, D. D., S. H. Henderson, W. J. Reid and Dr. Williams. All the representatives of the different denominations looked at the matter from their own stand-point there was variety in the conclusions given, and the discussion on that account was more interesting.

The following was appointed upon as the question for discussion at the next meeting: "How can we best promote a revival of religion in these cities?" Rev. Dr. Pearson was appointed to lead.

The Association will meet again on the first Monday of March, at two o'clock P. M.

A Chapter of Accidents

Yesterday morning a workman in Shultz's iron bridge works on the South Side, had his hand mashed by a piece of iron falling on it.

On Sunday evening William Bailey, employed as a blacksmith at the Central Passenger Railway Company's car stables, Minersville (Thirteenth ward), slipped and fell from the car on which he was riding on Wylie avenue near Fifth street. Unfortunately, at the same moment, another car was passing in the opposite direction. Mr. Bailey fell with his elbow on the track, and both rear wheels of the last named car crushed the joint, portion of the fore-arm, and above the elbow, causing a double compound fracture.

The injured man was taken up insensible and conveyed to his home on Herron's Hill, where Dr. Thorn dressed the wounds temporarily. Yesterday a consultation of physicians was held, and it was decided to amputate the mangled arm. Besides the accident rendered more distressing from the fact that Mr. B. is in delicate health, and a large family are dependent on Mr. Bailey for support.

Two horses attached to a feed wagon, which were left unhitched in the Sandusky Diamond Square, ran off yesterday morning. William Irwin passing out of the market house, and not seeing the runaway team, was knocked down and severely injured about the head, neck and shoulders. He was carried into the Mayor's office, where Dr. Thorn dressed his injuries.

On Saturday evening a man named Michael Flynn fell off the curb stone, near the Fifth avenue sewer drop, and broke his leg. Dr. Daly is attending to the sufferer's injuries.

The same evening a young man named Brennan fell on Wylie avenue, while endeavoring to escape from a police officer, and dislocated his leg.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Considering the disagreeable weather of last evening, a good audience gathered to welcome the old Pittsburgh favorite, Mr. C. W. Couldock. King Lear was given, with marked success on the part of the star, and with fair satisfaction as regards the support. Messrs. Gothold and J. A. Ellsler were, as usual, well received and acquitted themselves with honor. "Edmund" was rendered stiffly, but naturally and unpleasantly. Mr. Stedman is becoming popular here. His "Duke of Albany" was well done. Miss Wilson's "Cordelia" deserves mention for the care she manifested and her mainly good conception of the part. Miss Hoyt was very acceptable as "Regan," showing the same conscientious attention to the proprieties, which have made her appearances in the Opera House here the most welcome.

Mr. Couldock will prove an attraction at this theater this week. The years have added much to his ability and robbed him of little of his force. To-night "Willow Copse" will be given. Of the above opportunity this evening of witnessing a performance which has ever been popular here. We look for one of the Opera House's best houses to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.

The new company here engaged more than justified by their performances the promises held out by the managers. From first to last the entertainment was satisfactory to the large audience gathered to receive the new candidates for favor. The ballet was lithe, graceful and full of the "poetry of motion." The local dramatic sensation, the "Mad Poet, or the Belle of Penn Avenue," is sufficiently thrilling to satisfy the craving of the most ardent "Dramatic Club." The play, also, was notable for spicy wit, and will be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

Prof. Wiljalba Frikell, as it remembered, gives his first entertainment at this theater to-night. He is said to have few equals in the performance of tricks of legerdemain. Secure seats during the day at the box office of the Academy.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Creutzburg vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., before reported, was resumed yesterday. Maj. Brown concluded the argument for the plaintiff, after which Judge Collier delivered the charge to the jury. In the course of his remarks on the question was as to whether Creutzburg was a bona fide holder for value, that is, did he accept the notes honestly in payment of a debt not knowing of the fraud that was being perp trated? If he did he was entitled to recover. The jury, after a short time, rendered the court adjourned.

The next case called up was that of Edward Rahm vs. Moorhead, Adams & Co., being a similar action to those of Samuel Harriman and Cruetzborg vs. the same defendants. The point in question was the $5,000, six months. It was drawn by Whitten & Co., and indorsed by Moorhead, Adams & Co. It was negotiated by C. Hanson Love for J. H. Hopkins. The defense claim that Adams had no right to sign in the firm name. The same counsel appear in this case.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

68 Gardiner vs. Jenkins & Co.
115. Phillips vs. Cluley.
151. Hartz ii vs. McKee et al.
176. F. and B. Bank vs. Goodman.
134—131. O'Hanlon vs. Allegheny, Hibernia, St. Panls, National and City Insurance Companies.
9. Sails vs. Hallahan.
211. Williams vs. Kelly et al.
13. Hodge, for use, vs. Martin.
16. Marshall vs. Davis et al.

Dist ict Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of McClure & Co. vs. Linn, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $750.

McClelland vs. Robinson, Rea & Co. Action on a mechanics' lien. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

107. Bnente & Co. vs. Walter.
146. Spence vs. Guice.
4. Hait vs. Rogers.
8. Bigley's Administrators vs. Bigley.
17-18 Ray vs. McClurg et al.
54. McCall vs. Arthurs et al.
52. Stevenson & Wettlin vs. Watters.
88. Lloyd vs. Mercer.
64. Lightner & Co. vs. Linn.
66. Fulton vs. Str. "Picket."
72. Sexton vs. Fitzgerald.
76. McFarland vs. Smith.
81. Byers vs. Wallace.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

Banquet at the Eastern Exchange.

Messrs. J. L. and W. H. Hastings, the well known contractors for the construction of the round locust block pavement, gave a complimentary banquet to their friends last evening, at the Eastern Exchange. The cards of invitation, which were liberally distributed, were, by the way, of the newest style and among the handsomest specimens of printing we have ever seen. Many of the East End Street Improvement Commissioners and some city officials were present, and the company had an evening of rare enjoyment. Previous to sitting down to the banquet, the guests amused themselves at games and in social converse, in the large parlors of the establishment. The repast was a sitting down to the banquet, the guests amused themselves at games and in social converse, in the large parlors of the establishment. The repast was a string band added to the pleasure of the evening by the performance of many familiar airs.

The supper tables were arranged and decorated in elegant style, while the bill of fare was all that could be desired. The dining room was also tastefully arranged, and the stars and stripes adorned the walls. The supper was thoroughly enjoyed, and when all had completely satisfied themselves with the tempting viands, Mr. J. L. Hastings proposed the health of Dr. A. H. Gross the chairman of the meeting.

In response, Dr. Gross rendered a neat speech returning thanks for the honor. He claimed the occasion to be one of congratulation among Fifth Enders in having—under the Penn avenue act—obtained the improvement of many of their principal streets without serious embarrassment to property holders. Not long since the roads through the beautiful East Liberty valley were almost impassable, but now there are none in the city that surpass them as handsome, easy driving. Every citizen can enjoy them. He (Dr. Gross) had been called the father of the Penn avenue act, and he could not but be pleased that it had so well accomplished the work intended by it.

Dr. Gross in closing called upon R. J. Powers, Esq., who in turn named Mr. W. H. Dennison.

Voice—Yes, give us some East End gas.

Mr. Dennison, although thinking that he could not throw much light upon the subject, made a humorous speech. He was followed by a number of other gentlemen.

The company did not disperse until a late hour. All thanked the Messrs. Hastings on the pleasant affair they had participated in, and the worthy proprietor of the Exchange, Mr. J. S. McPherson, was congratulated on his success in the get up of the banquet.

CITY THOROUGHFARES.

The Street Committee at Work.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Evening—Ordinances for Street Improvements to be Recommended to Councils for Passage—January Pay Roll—The Locust Street Contract Let.

The Street Committee of Councils held their regular monthly meeting last evening, S. P. Fulton, Esq., in the chair, with a fair attendance of members.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

GRANDVIEW AVENUE.

The ordinance for opening Grandview avenue, with a resolution vacating a portion of High street in the Thirty-sixth ward, was, on motion, ordered to be returned to Councils with a recommendation for its passage.

The resolution in reference to Alexander street between Main and Chestnut streets, Temperance ville was referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Damals, Wood, Turney and West in conjunction with the City Solicitor.

MCANDLESS AVENUE.

The ordinance for the opening of McCandless avenue between Stanton and Hiland avenues was taken up.

Mr. Glass offered a substitute opening McCandless avenue from its eastern to its western intersection with Stanton avenue.

Messrs. Fox, Dannals, Siebert, Scott and Jeremy were appointed a sub-committee on the opening of a man-ian street from Thirty-first to Thirty-eighth streets.

Messrs. Turney, McCord, West, R. B. Brown and McCord were appointed a sub-committee on the opening of Grand avenue, South side.

The ordinance establishing the grade of Thirty-third street, from Laurel to Penn avenues, was laid over.

The remonstrance against the Stevenson street sewer was read, and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

Mr. Breed, member of Select Council, was permitted to explain that the portion of the avenue which the substitute proposed to open was not the part over which the Select Council of 1873 had wrangled so long. It was drawn so as not to include the disputed portion.

On motion of Mr. Glass, it was resolved to recommend the ordinance to Councils for passage.

The ordinance providing for numbering the houses on the South side was ordered to be recommended to Councils for passage.

An ordinance was ordered to be drawn for constructing a board walk on Neville avenue.

The report from the Committee on Street Railways was laid over.

An ordinance authorizing the Diamond Savings Bank to widen the sidewalk on Fifth avenue was ordered to be recommended to Councils for passage.

HOUSE NUMBERS ON FIFTH AVENUE.

A sub-committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Meyran, Dannals, Knowland, Rush and Glass, were appointed in conjunction with the City Engineer with power to act in the matter of regulating the numbers on Fifth avenue.

An ordinance was ordered to be drawn up for the grading of Garner alley from Forty-second to Forty-fourth street in the Seventeenth ward.

A resolution against the straightening of Chatham street between Webster avenue and Fountain street, was received and filed.

CARLTON HIRE.

The bill of the Board of Viewers for the month of December, 1873, amounting to $430 78, was presented.

Mr. Rafferty opposed the item for carriage hire amounting to $6 and moved to strike it out.

Mr. Meyran stated that the City Engineer informed him it would have taken three days on foot to have performed the work done by the committee in the carriage in one day.

The bill was finally referred for investigation and report to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Meyran, Rafferty and McMahon.

FORBES STREET.

Mr. Dannals moved that one ordinance be drawn for the opening, and another for the grading and paving of Forbes street extension from Boyd street to Fifth avenue, at the intersection of Rose street.

The following assessments were approved;

For the grading, paving and curbing of Enoch street from Roberts to Devillers streets, was approved.

Also the assessment for the McLain avenue board walk from Beltzhoover street to Brown avenue. Also, the assessment for the board walk on Soho street.

The matter of cleaning Josephine street, between Seventeenth and Twenty-first street, South Side, was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Rhemiller, R. B. Brown, Glass, Scott and West.

Mr. Rafferty, from the sub-committee in the matter, reported in favor of paying $6,122 79, balance due Messrs. Munn & Greer, contractors, for grading and paving Derbyshire street, cost of appropriation No. 36, and moved that a resolution to that effect be presented to Councils for adoption. Carried.

SIXTH WARD GRADES.

Mr. Bindley, from the sub-committee on grades in the Sixth ward, reported, recommending the grades as shown on the profiles in City Engineer's office. The report was received and filed and the committee discharged.

Mr. Rafferty moved that an ordinance be prepared establishing the grades in accordance with the report.

This after a slight discussion was so ordered.

CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Jeremy, from the sub-committee on the straightening of Chatham street between Webster avenue and Fountain street, reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. This motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Rafferty, the whole subject was postponed to next meeting, and an invitation extended to all parties interested to be present and give their views.

Mr. West, from the committee on grade of Twenty-fifth street, South Side, reported back the ordinance with a negative recommendation.

The report was received and the committee discharged.

SWEENEY'S ALLEY.

Mr. Meyran called attention to the condition of Sweeney's alley, from Enoch to Kirkpatrick street, in the Eleventh ward. By the grading and paving of Enoch street, of which Sweeney's alley is but an extension, the people living on the alley were cut off from receiving supplies.

A motion to appoint a committee to investigate the matter was voted down.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution for the preparation of an ordinance for the paving of sidewalks when the owners for paving the streets is awarded.

Mr. Jeremy moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

THE LOCUST STREET CONTRACT.

The contract for grading, paving and curbing Locust street in the Sixth ward was let to ex-Councilman, Evan Jones, Esq., at the following rates: 73,495 cubic yards of grading at eighty-seven cents per cubic yard; 12,065 square yards of paving at $1 33 per square yard; 6,006 lineal feet of curbing at eighty cent per lineal foot, and 2,495 square feet of crossing at seventy cents per square foot.

MONTHLY PAY ROLLS.

The committee then approved the pay rolls for the month of January, 1874, as follows:

First District	$ 1,115 00
Second District	701 90
Third District	311 00
Fifth District	665 99
Sixth District	856 79
Sewer District	617 25
Engineer's pay roll	1,925 97
Contractor's pay roll	10,595 53
	$16,849 49

The committee then adjourned.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

The Last Six Months' Experience at the Mayor's Office.

The following table exhibits the total number of prisoners entertained in the Central Station during the six months ending January 31st ult.:

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Sent to Penitentiary.	Sent to Workhouse.	Held for Court.	Held for Trial.	Sent to Jail.	Discharged.
August	1,155	483	83	361	229				
September	99	318	94	290	189				
October	1,000	302	94	291	120				
November	752	231	123	243	140				
December	711	244	56	237	104				
January	536	197	76	194	96				
Totals	4,815	1,724	545	1,659	965				

Included in the total number received were the following common cases:

Disorderlies	2,073
Drunks	2,606
Vags	110
Total	4,789

The balance consisted of convicts temporarily placed in the lock up for safe keeping, or prisoners in transit.

In the Mayor's monthly report published yesterday the returns of Deputy Mayors Barker and Irwin had not been received, hence the list was being compiled. Subsequently Deputy Mayor Barker returned as the receipts of his office during January last $16 99, and Deputy Mayor Irwin, $40 25. The total amount returned by all the Deputy Mayors, for the month just closed, is $276 24, making the total receipts of Mayor's office, same period, $4,387 44.

THE BRAUENLEIN MURDER.

Trial of Lizzie Schenttler for the Murder of Margaret Brauenlein.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, Judges Sterrett and Stowe presiding, the case of Lizzie Killen, alias Schenttler, indicted with John Schenttler and Margaret Brauenlein, for the murder of Margaret Brauenlein, was called for trial.

A severance was granted, and the case of Lizzie Schenttler was first taken up.

Considerable time was spent in getting a jury but the following were finally sworn about half-past three o'clock: Samuel Nixon, Jos. C. Stewart, James Rigby, Thos. King, Thos. Hilty, Peter Ward, Wm. Scott, Samuel McQuelty, Wm. Taylor, Bernard Ware, Peter Schetz and John Pointer.

Messrs. Attorney Barnes and W. C. Moreland appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. W. D. Moore, J. J. Siebeneck and John Coyle for the defense.

Col. Bayne opened the case for the Commonwealth, narrating the circumstances of the killing and stating that the defendant, if guilty at all, was guilty of murder of the first degree. There was no middle ground in this case. The deceased was an old woman, who had begged for a livelihood, and was supposed to have had money. She lived in an upper part of the house occupied by the Schenttlers, and was alone when her house was entered by the murderers. The testimony would show that the defendant had been seen with portions of the goods belonging to the murdered woman, and had also confessed to the murder—to having killed the deceased with a hatchet.

The testimony was then begun, but nothing new from that already developed before the Coroner's inquest was elicited. The pinch of the case will probably be the alleged confession of the defendant.

The trial will be resumed this morning.

DEATH RECORD.

Mortality in Pittsburgh and Allegheny During the Past Week.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending January 31, there were fifty-nine deaths in the city, of these 30 were males, 29 females, and one child a colored. The causes of death were as follows: Consumption, 10; acute bronchitis and old age, each, 5; scarlet fever and pneumonitis, each, 4; convulsions, 3; cerebritis, diarrhœa, epilepsy, congestion of lungs, measles, pleuro-pneumonitis and suicide, each, 2; aneurism of aorta, asthma, atelectasis, congestion of brain, hydrothorax, disease, dropsy, cholangitis, jaundice, chronic laryngitis, marasmus, meningitis, unknown, ulceration of bowels, and whooping cough, each one. Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2 years, 3; from 2 to 5, 10; from 5 to 10, 3; from 20 to 30, 8; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 5; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 3; from 80 to 90, 3; from 90 to 100, 1.

DEATHS IN ALLEGHENY.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, reports a total of twenty deaths in that city during the past week. The causes were as follows: Scarlet fever, heart disease, convulsions, still born, dropsy and consumption, each 2; chronic rheumatism, rheumatism, 1; peritonitis, old age, catarrhus senilis, spinal disease, bronchitis and alcoholism, each 1. The disease, bronchitis and alcoholism, each 1. The disease, bronchitis and alcoholism, each 1. The following were the ages: Under one year, 5; from one to five, 2; from five to ten, 1; ten to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 1; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 4; from seventy to eighty, 1; from ninety to one hundred (ninety-eight years), 1. White, 18; colored, 2. Males, 12; females, 8.

THE POOR OF PITTSBURGH.

Monthly Meeting of the Board of Guardians.

Condition of the City Alms House—Improvements in the Heating Apparatus and Water Supply Absolutely Needed—Number of Inmates—Discharges, Elopements and Deaths During January—Sick Poor in the City.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon in their rooms on Fourth avenue, President Kincaid in the chair, and present Messrs. Arthurs, Beck, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Rowley and Torrence.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

CONDITION OF THE ALMS HOUSE.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Monthly Committee, made the following report:

PITTSBURGH, January 31, 1874.

To the Board of Guardians of the Poor:

GENTLEMEN: The committee for the month of January, 1874, respectfully report that in pursuance of their duty they visited the Alms House, and report favorably as to its general management. They particularly examined and inquired into the condition of the water basin and water supply, and as to the propriety of heating the building by steam.

The roof of the water basin being broken in by snow, they recommended and directed that the same be raised and repaired. The supply of water is becoming less and less sufficient, and it is now necessary to secure a better supply.

Upon the occasion of your committee's visit to the Alms House it was scrubbing day, and through the whole extent of the male department where no fires are kept, the floors were covered with ice, and of course the rooms were

COLD AND UNCOMFORTABLE.

The male inmates being generally aged, and requiring heat, it cannot admissibly be that they should be so situated. The other apartments are heated with ordinary fire places, and more or less dangerous, where there are so many simple and weak-minded persons. With the view of procuring a supply of water and heat, your committee requested Messrs. Blake & Shotwell to measure the Alms House and make a proposition to put up their steam heater, cooking apparatus, drying room and water pump, which was done.

Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. ARTHURS,
THOS. A. ROWLEY,
Committee.

The report was received and filed.

NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. Arthurs also presented an estimate for a new heating, cooking, drying and pumping apparatus to be erected at the Alms House at a cost of $14,300. It is to be constructed on a plan similar to the one now in use at City Hall.

The report was accepted, but action thereon was postponed until after the organization of the new board.

The Secretary then read the following reports, all of which were severally approved:

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Mr. Wm. S. Bullock, Superintendent of the Alms House, reported as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In House Jan. 1, 1874	183	95	278
Admitted since	24	16	40
	207	111	318
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In House 31, 1874	193	102	295
Increase during month			14

THE ALMS HOUSE.

Dr. J. Ward, physician at the City Farm, reports that during the month of January, just closed, there were in the hospital fifteen cases. During the same period six were discharged; thirty-one remain under treatment. There was one birth and eight deaths. The deaths are as follows:

Names.	Age.	Place of nativity.	Date of death.	Cause.
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James Woods	58	England.	Jan. 25	Asthma.
Philip Arnold	61	England.	Jan. 25	Old age.
James Cakes	68	Ireland.	Jan. 28	Consumption.
Michael Kelly	65	Ireland.	Jan. 30	Debility.

VISITS AND OFFICE PATIENTS.

Dr. George Purviance, physician of the first district, reported the total number of visits paid during the month just closed at 155, and the number of office patients at 30.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, physician of the second city district, reported that he had paid 137 visits and prescribed for 16 office patients during January, 1874.

Dr. A. V. Chesbrown, physician for the South Side city district, reported having paid 107 visits and having prescribed for 129 office patients, during the month just closed.

The following reports were approved.

Bills to the amount of $4,228 were approved, and warrants ordered for their several amounts.

There being no other business the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF REVISION.

Another Meeting Yesterday Morning—Tenth Ward Report Referred to a Special Committee—Value of Exempted Property in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

The Board of Revision held another meeting yesterday morning, Mr. Wood in the chair, and Mr. B. F. Kennedy, Mr. Alex. Speer was called to the chair. On the call of the roll, it was found that the revisors from several wards were absent. Attention was called to the fact that some members were not present from the ward last meeting, who had been on hand. After a little discussion, it was decided that all members who came in during the session should report themselves to the Secretary.

The Secretary was proceeding to read the report of valuations in the Tenth ward, presented by Mr. Laffan, but as some of the members objected to certain items, Mr. Smallman moved that the report be referred to a special committee. He explained that the Ninth ward assessments were being made higher than those reported in the Tenth ward, and that the Tenth ward property was too low. If $200 per foot was fixed for Liberty street, commencing at Fifteenth street, and the time East Liberty was reached the ground would be reduced to nothing.

Mr. Laffan said all the members of the Board were sworn to do their whole duty. He did not think the Tenth ward property was below or above by the action of any other. The Board could do as it pleased, but he thought the report was correct.

After some further discussion the motion to refer the report to a special committee was adopted, and Messrs. Smithson, Sims and Dunn were appointed.

SECOND WARD TAXABLES.

The report of the Second ward was called for. Mr. Irvin stated that the report was all complete except the property of the Connellsville Railroad. He desired to submit that portion to the Connellsville road as supplemental.

This was not agreed to, but a resolution was adopted requiring that all reports should be completed and properly signed before being submitted to the boards.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD VALUATIONS.

The report of the Committee from the Twenty-fifth ward was presented. It will be remembered that the committee were instructed to place the appraised property in the ward, and the report had been referred back to them. The omissions were supplied and the report as presented was approved.

Following is a list of the property in this ward which has heretofore been exempted:

Twenty-fifth ward school house, lot 120 by 120 feet, at Sarah and Twenty-fifth streets, $16,000. Two story brick school house, $1,000. Two one story brick school houses, $1,000.

Walton M. E. church, Sarah and Twenty-fourth streets; lot 60 by 120 feet; $7,440. One brick church, building unfinished, $5,000.

Colored Methodist Church, at Jane and Twenty-third streets, lot 60 by 120, $4,370; brick church, $3,000.

P. V. & C. R. R., 2,200 feet double track, and 500 feet road way, $50,000.

Pittsburgh & Birmingham Railway, 2,530 feet double track, $8,000.

Pittsburgh & Ormsby Passenger Railway, 2,475 feet double track, $22,000, and 16 one-horse cars, $6,100.

Ormsby heirs, strip of land ten feet wide, 2,600 feet long, in center of Twenty-first street, $9,000. One-half of Ormsby Coal Railroad, $2,500.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday morning.

Total 4,789

PITTSBURGH'S POLICE.

Monthly Meeting of the Committee—January Pay Roll—Bills—Claims—Duties and Salary of the city Physician.

The Police Committee of Councils met in the Mayor's office last evening, C. P. Duff, Esq., in the chair, with a very full attendance of the members.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of last meeting the following business was transacted:

The police pay roll, amounting to $17,921 33, and bills amounting to $796 36, were approved.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Turney, Haynes, McCord, Braun and Knowland, were appointed to investigate the bill for rent of offices on the South Side.

A motion to increase the salary of the City Physician from $500 to $500 per year excited considerable discussion, and was finally laid over till next meeting.

Owing to the fact that policemen had presented bills from outside physicians for professional services rendered them while suffering from injuries received when on duty, it was ordered that the police be notified that Dr. McCoy was the City Physician, and as such, was obliged to attend to cases of injuries to officers when on duty.

The bill of Dr. McCandless for services rendered Officer Lawrence was disapproved.

Officer Hartwick's claim for allowance of time when laid up from injuries received while on duty, was referred to the Committee on Policemen's Claims.

A similar claim from Officer Goe was similarly referred.

The warrant for $20 ordered by the Police Committee of 1873, to be paid Officer James Egan, while in the Workhouse, was referred to Controller Snodgrass, to whom it had been referred by the Finance Committee.

On motion it was referred to the sub-committee on policemen's claims.

The resolution increasing the number of patrolmen in the Thirteen and Fourteenth wards, and on Stanton avenue, was laid over until next meeting.

Action on ordinance providing for an Assistant Mayor's clerk was postponed until next meeting.

The claim of Mrs. Mary Ann Broad, widow of Mr. Hoyt, for allowance during the time he was laid up on account of injuries received while in the discharge of his duties, was referred to the appropriate sub-Committee.

Adjourned.

CITY TAXABLES.

Returns from Assessors in Twenty-four Wards.

City Clerk Morrow has thus far received returns from the assessors in twenty-four wards giving the list of taxables in their respective districts. It was expected that the remaining thirteen would have been brought in last evening in order that they could be put in shape for presentation to Councils to-day, but up to late last evening, the balance had not been received. Following are the returns from the wards named:

Wards.	No. Tax.	Wards.	No. Tax.
Second ward	841	Twenty-third ward	714
Third ward	773	Twenty-third ward	517
Fifth ward	1,542	Twenty-fourth ward	752
Sixth ward	1,206	Twenty-fifth ward	1,032
Seventh ward	1,067	Twenty-sixth ward	626
Eighth ward	1,150	Thirteenth ward	792
Ninth ward	1,073	Thirty-first ward	920
Tenth ward	729	Thirty-third ward	615
Eleventh ward	1,074	Thirty-fourth ward	460
Twelfth ward	1,247	Thirty-fifth ward	346
Eighteenth ward	985	Thirty-sixth ward	427

THE ALLEGED POISONING.

The Accused Held for Trial

Yesterday afternoon at the time fixed for the further hearing in the case of Dr. William Smith, charged with the murder of Mary Ann Broad, by poison, the attorneys in the case appeared before Acting Mayor Butler, without further witnesses.

Mr. Gibson for the prisoner stated that no further testimony would be offered and on that already in they would apply to court for release on bail. A commitment was then sent to jail holding Dr. Smith for trial.

THE TYLER-BOLSTER TROUBLE.

Contest for the Third Ward, Allegheny, Aldermanship.

Hearing Last Evening Before the Commissioner to Take Testimony—A Number of Witnesses Examined.

Last evening, J. W. Kirker, Esq., the Commissioner appointed by Court to take testimony in the case of Tyler vs. Bolster, heard a number of witnesses on the part of plaintiff, in the First precinct, Third ward, school house, Allegheny. Our readers will remember that the case has grown out of the recent Aldermanic election in that ward, Mr. Tyler charging the Election Board with serious irregularities.

Messrs. Arthurs, Beck, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Rowley and Torrence.

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